25 1949

Newsmen Pick Jackie Robinson, And Bunche As Top Personalities Of '49

And in 1949 many interesting personalities formed the core of news events which hit the headlines.

In an effort to try to determine who were the most outstanding news personalities of the year, the Chicago Defender editors asked newsmen to list their choices for the ten most outstanding news personalities of the year.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche scored top honors for his highly successful mission to Palestine with Jackie Robinson, stellar second baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who led the National league in batting and was the most valuable player in the league, according to votes by newsmen.

A three-way tie for second place found newsmen choosing Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, who resigned as active head of the National Council of Negro Women; Judge William H. Hastie, who was appointed to the U. S. Court of Appeals; and Congressman William L. Dawson, the first Negro to head a major Congressional committee.

Walter White's divorce and remarriage moved him into third place. He was followed by Dr. Percy Julian, who pushed science one notch higher with his discovery of cortisone, valuable in relieving arthritis.

President Truman got the newsmen's vote for his strong stand on civil rights.

Don Newcombe, Brooklyn Dodgers' freshman pitcher, received a nod for being voted the most valuable rookie in the National league.

Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, the world's greatest tap dancer, died during the year.

Joe Louis, first Negro to retire as world's undefeated heavyweight champion, was named on the list.

Dr. Alonzo Moron made the grade for being the first Negro president of Hampton Institute.

Ezzard Charles, world's heavyweight champion, was named as doing most to advance boxing in 1949.

A legal triple-play which caught newsmen's attention found former Attorney General Tom Clark initiating the Justice department's brief in the Henderson case, before he was replaced by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, who gave the case his backing and active support, and Solicitor General Philip Perlman, who prepared the case against Jim Crow in traveling facilities.

Earl Brown's defeat of Communist Ben Davis for a seat in the New York City council made him a news personality.

Charles Cole's slaying of Winston Howard at Chicago's fabulous Regal hotel which they owned, focused national attention on him.

Mrs. Christine R. Davis is the first Negro clerk of a Congressional committee.

Pandit Nehru was singled out because he is a strategic figure of the colored bloc in the United Nations and in world peace.

Levi Jackson was named because he is the first Negro captain of a Yale football team.

Billy Eckstine was listed as being one of the top singers in the U. S. during 1949.

James Edwards broke into the limelight with his stellar performance in precedent-breaking "Home of the Brave."

Edith Sampson was named because she was elected president of the Town Hall Tour association, following the successful world tour.

Without doubt there were other personalities who stood out in the year's news. But the ones listed above are those which caught the attention of the men who gather and edit the news.

IF YOU ASK ME

By Douglas Hall

A vicious battle is being waged between top leaders in North Carolina for the privilege of being the "spokesman" for the colored people of the State. Most of the maneuvering is undercover but occasionally it sinks to [illegible]

It might be a bit of shock to the ambitious leadership to learn that their aims may never be fully realized for the simple reason that the day is about passed when one man's word is taken as "Gospel" in the affairs affecting the group he represented.

Three Types Used Once

There was a time when white leaders used two types of persons as a kind of information bureaus. By them the entire race was judged by what these individuals said.

One was the cook, chauffeur or handyman. The other was some hand-picked professional.

Usually the first simply did not have the information, and the latter was "grooved" in such a manner that he could parrot out what the white man wanted to hear.

Speak for Themselves Now

Today, North Carolina citizens are speaking for themselves often not only with words but with ac-

They are giving lawyers money to fight for better schools. They are making their presence felt at the polls.

They are setting up business that are owned and backed by colored capital.

They have learned that no one man can interpret the feelings, hopes and dreams of the people as well as the group can do it.

Another thing, the people have found that many of the so-called leaders really spoke more for themselves than they did for the group. In return, the leaders got the benefits.

North Carolinians want better roads and schools. They want justice in the courts. They want to be treated like all other citizens. No hand-picked leaders have a right to say that.

The N.C. State Law School was criticized for its conduct in connection with the State Capitol this

The college in Durham has [illegible] on hand and not a word has been mentioned about building a law school building.

Fayetteville State

Teachers College has been awarded nearly $1,000,000 for building and improvements.

A suit is in the making against the University of North Carolina medical School which has politely refused an otherwise qualified student simply because he is colored.

Bethune, Brown Feuding!

Courier
(By Staff Correspondent)

SEDALIA, N. C.—To all intents and purposes the nation's two top women leaders are locked in a bitter feud—apparently over a misunderstanding involving Americanism or Un-Americanism. The two are Drs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Charlotte Hawkins Brown.

Relations between the two are strained because the House Un-American Activities Committee recently charged Dr. Brown with being affiliated with the Women's International Democratic Federation, which has been classified a "Communist affiliate."

Here at renowned Palmer Memorial Institute which she founded and heads, Dr. Brown told The Courier that she had been advised to withdraw from the Federation by Dr. Bethune. According to Dr. Brown she recently received a letter from Dr. Bethune demanding that she make a statement to the board of the National Council of Negro Women denying her affiliation with Communist organizations or else resign from the Council.

Discussing that letter, Dr. Brown disclosed the fact that Dr. Bethune had delegated Mrs. Vivian Mason, with a fifteen or twenty-page report, to represent the National Council of Negro Women at a European meeting of the Federation, a fact which she said she understood Dr. Bethune denied before the executive committee in the Council when it met in Washington.

ADMIRES DR. BETHUNE

Dr. Brown expressed both friendship and admiration for Dr. Bethune, but stated that "as a politican she is never sure on which side of the fence she is with her friends."

Many friends of Dr. Brown in this state have rallied to defend her Americanism in letters, telegrams and editorials.

North Carolina's Senators Clyde R. Hoey and Frank P. Graham, the latter long an admirer of Dr. Brown, immediately and without solicitation wired the House Un-American Activities Committee of their firm belief in Dr. Brown's Americanism.

The state's leading daily the Greensboro Daily News, editorially admonished Dr. Brown "to go on doing the good work she has been trying to do all these years- and let her character and her record speak for themselves."

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-19-49

DR. CHARLOTTE H. BROWN

DR. MARY M. BETHUNE

Adopt Resolution To Enshrine Mrs. Bethune's Memory

WASHINGTON (ANP) — [illegible] expressing their regret for the retirement from active duty of their president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the women who gathered in Washington this week to attend the 14th annual meeting of the National Council of Negro Women, adopted the following resolution:

"It is with profound sorrow that we come to Nov. 18, 1949 which marks the conclusion of the 14 years of uninterrupted service of the founder-president Mary McLeod Bethune.

"It is seldom in the history of any organization that the fount of inspiration, of fortitude, of ideals of spiritual and organizational unity continues unabated and with increasing strength and wisdom, as has been shown by our founder-president for over a decade.

"With unparalleled tenacity she founded and held together, sometimes almost alone, by sheer force of the passion of her vision, thousands of Negro women who never before in their history had been able to achieve such unity.

2,000 Attend Dinner, Hear Speakers Praise Mrs. Bethune's Work

Installation of new officers yesterday was to highlight the final session of the week-long conference of the National Council of Negro Women in the Department Auditorium of the Labor Department.

On the eve of her retirement as founder-president of the organization more than 2,000 persons honored Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, 74, at a dinner last night in the Interior Department dining room. Special tribute was paid her by Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary-designate of the Interior.

The new officers, named late yesterday in closed session, are Mrs. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee of Washington, president; Mrs. Daisy George, vice president, Region I; Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, vice president, Region II; Mrs. Fannie Ponder, vice president, Region III; Mrs. Doris Wesley, vice president, Region IV; Mrs. Ora Stokes Perry, vice president, Region V; Mrs. Beulah Whitby, vice president, Region VI; Mrs. Vivian Osborn March, vice president, Regions VII and VIII.

Other Officers Named.

Also, Mrs. Marion Elliott, recording secretary; Mrs. Otelia Jackson, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Regina Chandler, treasurer; Mrs. Jean Capers, parliamentarian; Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, historian, and Mrs. Olivia Henry, chaplain.

Five members at large of the Board of Directors were chosen: Mrs. Ora Lee Mitchell, Mrs. Eunice Carter, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Mrs. Dorothy Height and Mrs. Dolly Alexander.

The dinner in honor of Mrs. Bethune, who had been elected president for life, was a major event of the conference. Tributes to her work in civil rights, women's affairs and in behalf of humanity were paid by nearly two dozen leaders, many of whom gave her flowers, citations, gifts, plaques and other symbols of appreciation.

"She doesn't want any time in life," Mr. Chapman commented. "The advice and counsel she has given to the Government have been of great benefit to all of us. No one who knows Mrs. Bethune will ever take her retirement

of hope of all the people in America."

Mrs. India Edwards, head of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, commented that there was no thought of Mrs. Bethune's retirement, but if she really does do so, "maybe it will give her more time for politics."

Needed as "Elder Statesman."

"We need her as one of our elder statesmen," Mrs. Edwards explained.

Aubrey Williams, former director of the National Youth Administration, told of her constant interest in young people, and how when she really wanted something done to benefit youth, "she went after it until she got it."

"We honor a very great lady," Mr. Williams declared. "One with ambition and vision."

Among others who paid Mrs. Bethune tribute were Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman College; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; Mrs. Thurman, member of the Intercultural Workshop of the Church for the Fellowship of All Peoples; Mrs. Edmonia Whitman Davidson, former program secretary of the College Division of the National Board, YWCA, and John H. Sengstacke, editor-publisher of the Chicago Defender.

Mrs. Bethune Responds.

Also, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc.; Mrs. Olva Margolin, legislative representative of the National Council of Jewish Women; Miss Ruth I. Harvey, acting president of the Washington Junior Council of the National

istrator of Veterans' Affairs, and Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, Executive Director of the National Council. In her response, Mrs. Bethune expressed her gratitude for all that was said about her. "I believe I am most fortunate to be among those privileged to serve a land like America," she added.

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 11-19-49

Council of Negro Women: Dr. Frank S. Horne, assistant to the administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, and Chester Williams of the State Department.

Presentations were made by Mrs. Elliott, Chairman of the Intercultural Committee of the National Council of Negro Women; Joseph Albright, special assistant to the admin-

MARY McLEOD **Bethune**

Takes Inventory Of Friends And Foes In Fight For Civil Rights

25

Wash. 6-11-49.

THESE are wonderful days in which we are living. And I think it is fitting and proper that we take stock now and then of the progress we are making, of the changes in attitudes, of the new champions who enter the field of battle on our side—the side of right and justice. Such inventory will strengthen us for the struggle yet before us. It will hearten those of us who may begin to think we are fighting a hopeless battle. It is no sign of weakness to acknowledge progress. It is strategic. It is smart.

When the Senate of the United States voted down an amendment to the Home Rule bill intended to preserve segregation in the District of Columbia, capital of the U. S., a new chapter in recent history was written. The Senate has voted non-discrimination amendments to various bills, but the subject of segregation has always been kept off the floor by slick political maneuvering or by filibuster. This time, the approach was different.

Many southerners have opposed home rule for the District of Columbia because they realized that with the power of the ballot, the local citizens, almost a third of whom are Negroes, would make many needed changes. So, to the bill designed to give home rule by local suffrage, instead of a positive amendment to abolish segregation, the Dixiecrats took the initiative and introduced an amendment which would have made it next to impossible for the elected local representatives of the people of Washington to abolish segregation or enact any civil rights legislation.

The fight in favor of home rule and against the amendment to preserve segregation was led by a southerner, Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee. There was no filibuster.

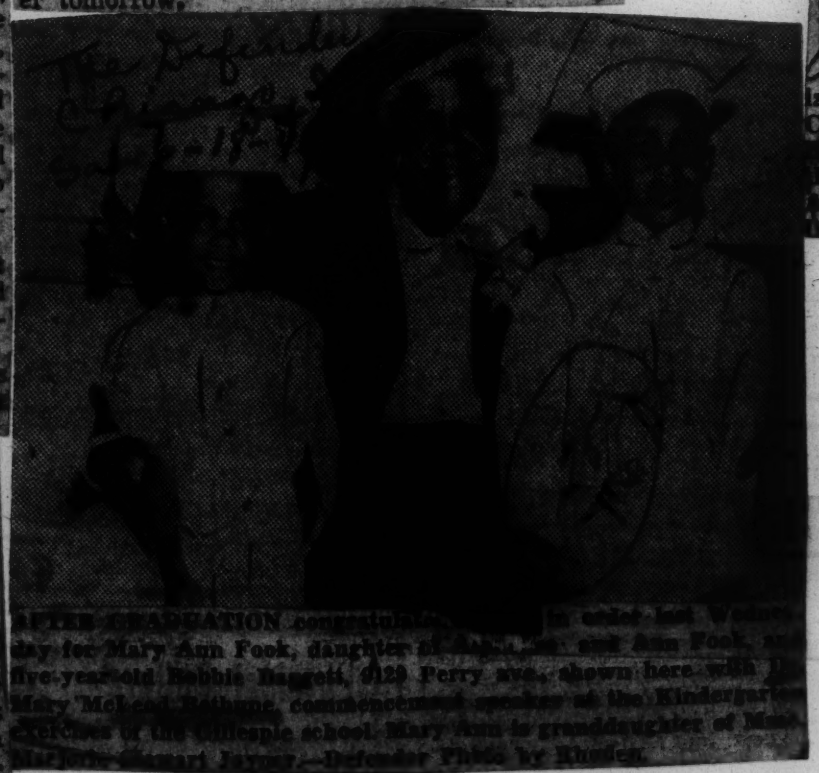
That doesn't settle our problems, but it lays and smooths another slab of concrete on the roadway.

Other things are happening, too, in our nation's capital. The District Commissioners (who would cease to exist as a governing board if the Home Rule bill becomes law) and the D. C. Recreation Board are backed to the wall over segregation on playgrounds and in other recreation areas. Rep. Klein of New York, has taken hold of the reins of a stubborn horse that many groups and individuals have been trying to make move for years. He's got the horse on its feet and prancing. It looks as though he may get him to run and even win the race. He's getting unstinted aid from the U. S. Department of Interior, which controls much of the ground on which recreation areas are located in Washington. And President Truman has given his backing to the anti-segregation fight.

On top of that, just outside of Washington, in the former slave state of Maryland, the Olney Summer Theatre has reopened for the season. And as last year, any American, regardless of his race, his color or his creed, may purchase and use a ticket for any seat in the house. There is no segregation, no discrimination, no exclusion.

More, the first Howard University graduates will enter Gallinger Municipal Hospital as internes in September. Another fight that has spanned the years and has culminated in victory!

And these are just a few of the signs of the times that give heart and hope and courage. First-class citizenship is still not within our grasp. But while we have not yet grasped the victory banner, we can see it now on the hilltop, and we have all the more reason to climb over the rocks, ford the streams, hack through the jungles and keep moving forward. The road back is no longer and tougher than the road ahead. We must keep moving foward to a brighter tomorrow.



AFTER GRADUATION congratulations [illegible] in cadet and Wac day for Mary Ann Fook, daughter of [illegible] and Ann Fook, and five-year-old Bobbie Baggett, 6129 Perry ave., shown here with [illegible] Mary McLeod Bethune, commencement speaker at the Kindergarten exercises of the Gillespie school. Mary Ann is granddaughter of Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner.—Defender Photo by Rhodes.

Mrs. Bethune Greeted At Inaugural Ball

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To many who attended "the Inaugural Ball" in Washington last week, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, was a center attraction. Here Mrs. Bethune is shown being greeted by [illegible] A. Howard, president of the Broadway Federal Savings and Loan Association of Los Angeles. Looking on is Mrs. Eudora Winters, of Washington, D. C.

Pittsburgh Courier

Chicago Defender

Offers a Creed for Women who Look Forward to Real Democracy

Chicago, Ill.

WE MAINTAIN—

THAT second class citizenship now imposed in many ways upon Negroes in America violates the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, prevents full utilization of the material and moral resources of our country at war and destroys all possibility of a just and enduring peace.

That the demands of modern community living make absurd and undesirable the present relations between white Americans and the 13,000,000 Negroes who compose one-tenth of our nation.

That it is our duty and obligation to fight for every right guaranteed by the Constitution to all people, for to refrain from doing so would impair our Democracy at home and abroad by weakening the principles on which it is founded.

That the Federal Government should begin now to use its authority and powers of persuasion to end abridgment of the Negro's citizenship, so as to bring about a more truly democratic America. Such action would support our claim that we fight for a world order in which economic equality, political self-determination and social justice will prevail.

That Negro leadership must discharge its responsibility for promoting self-discipline and self-improvement on the part of Negroes themselves.

WE RESOLVE TO WORK

For abolition of the color bar in industry still maintained by many employers and labor unions to the detriment of our war effort.

For equal opportunity to Negroes for employment and advancement in the public services.

For equality in all public educational facilities.

For unrestricted suffrage in national, state and municipal elections, including all primary elections.

For full protection by government in the enjoyment of all civil rights and liberties established in law.

For the principle that government should not impose, enforce or sanction patterns of racial segregation.

For full protection and equality of treatment for Negroes in the armed forces of the United States, according them the respect which the uniform should command.

For extension of the system of social security which recognizes the right of the individual to self-development, protection against the hazards of illness, unemployment and want, and promotes the orderly development of the nation's resources.

For application of the Atlantic Charter to all colonial and other exploited peoples, not only Europeans and Asiatics, but also Africans and peoples of African descent throughout the world.

For full participation by the United States in establishing and maintaining such international machinery as may be necessary to establish a world order in which economic equality, political self-determination and social justice will prevail.

These are our goals; we will work to this end.

Haiti Bestows Order of Honor Upon Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Mary McLeod Bethune, Grand Officer, Order of Honor and Merit of the Republic of Haiti, is back in the United States, after a ten-day visit to the Black Republic as the guest of its Government.

The decoration was bestowed on the noted woman leader, last week, at ceremonies at the Club L'Amicale, before a distinguished gathering of teachers, educators, friends and high Government officials, and climaxed a series of honors and courtesies which began on her arrival in Haiti on July 12.

A full schedule of conferences with Government officials and leaders in civic affairs has shared space with a reception given in her honor at the National Palace, by President and Mme Dumarsais Estime; a reception by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Timoleon Brutus and Mme Brutus; luncheon at the American Embassy with Ambassador and Mrs. de Courcy; a gathering at the Association of Artists and Writers, and visits to schools, orphanages, hospitals, the celebrated Haitian Art Center, and to national shrines and points of scenic interest.

Studies Women's Problems

Mrs. Bethune showed particular concern for the Haitian woman and her problems, and in problems of education, and spent much time in conference with Haitian leaders of education, including the Minister of Education, Andre Vieux, discussing ways and means of carrying progressive educational programs into [illegible].

In a stirring address at the Association of Artists and Writers, the educator challenged Haitian women to action with the words of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose cane she gripped for emphasis as she said, "There is nothing to fear itself!" and added "This is the hour for Haitian women to stand on their feet and be counted!"

Mrs. Bethune revealed that one of the urgent recommendations which she would make to the Haitian Government would be for the extension of the franchise to the women of Haiti. She stated that she had already received assurance from President Dumarsais Estime and members of his Cabinet that steps toward full citizenship for women, through the extension of the franchise, have already been taken.

Mme. Estime Confers

Haitian women, called "shy" by their men folks, were ably represented in conferences and conversations by competent and well-[illegible] leaders such as Mme. Estime, the wife of the President, Mme. Fortuna Gury, Inspector General of Education, Mme. Alice Garoute, President of the Women's League, and many others. Some were tearfully grateful for the impetus given to their struggles for equality by Mrs. Bethune's visit.

All of Haiti, from the National Palace to night clubs, opened its doors to the American leader, who declared, "I realize that I am treading for the first time on the soil of a great country controlled by black people—I have never been so thrilled!"

The President of Haiti, a leader of few words, expressed the feelings of his people for their guest, for the woman whom he called "The First Lady of Color in the World," with a huge basket of one hundred red and white roses, which she treasured throughout her stay.

Mrs. Bethune's party, Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniel of Washington, D.C. and Mrs. Fannye Ayre Ponder of St. Petersburg, Fla., were graciously received with her. Mrs. Arnia Mallory, Vice-President of the National Council of Negro Women, who was to have accompanied the group, was unable to make the trip, because of [illegible].

Mrs. Bethune to Speak At Riverside Nov. 13

New York Age

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus of the Bethune-Cookman College and founder and retiring president of the National Council of Negro Women will be the featured speaker at a special service being held at Riverside Church on Sunday, Nov. 13 at 5 p.m.

In addition to Mrs. Bethune, other featured speakers will include Dr. Charles H. Stewart, pastor of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. Edicer N. Rodriguez, pastor of the First Spanish Evangelic Church.

The program is being presented through the cooperation of the host church with the Interracial Fellowship of Greater New York.

BETWEEN THE LINES

BY GORDON B. HANCOCK

[redacted] aking out like an itchy-rash, they find that titles are strictly limited in adding prestige to certain persons, who have carved their own niche of greatness in the hearts of their generation. In other words, there are certain persons too big for titles and from whom titles detract instead of add. Who wants to hear about the late Dr. Henry Ford who built an automobile empire? Who would want little Harry Truman's name to be cluttered up with a doctor's title, when he will go down in history as one of the great coral stalwarts of the age?

'ARRANGING' SPIRITUALS

Adding titles to certain prominent persons is like unto the "arranging" of Negro spirituals in many instances. Only recently I was in an audience when the chorus rendered "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." And to be frank, when the musical labors were over, I was not certain which way the chariot swung, whether low, or up, or wide. There were so many variations and expressions and such efforts at musicianship that the beauty and pathos of that immortal song was lost. It has come about that our college choirs are "rendering" our beautiful Negro songs with such pretensions that the glorious melodies and pathos and sweetness are fast disappearing and instead of being the profound inspirations they were meant to be from the beginning, they are mere vehicles to show off the genius of some neophytic conductor. These various arrangements are in the same category with these superfluous titles and detract from our fine spirituals just as surely as the title "doctor" detracts from some of our noble characters.

There are certain prolixities of speech and music which are appurtenances of our new found opportunities; and that they may soon pass away, should be our earnest prayer. When I go out to hear Charlotte Hawkins Brown speak I do not want to hear any "Doctor Brown." I want to hear the woman who came out of New England and went into North Carolina and built an institution the like of which is not found in the Negro race. I want to hear Charlotte Hawkins Brown even as I want to hear Mary McLeod Bethune and Nannie Burroughs. Titles detract from some persons believe it or not!

Jan. 6-21-49

Jan. 6-21-49

[redacted] ing titles?

[redacted] recently it was my good fortune [redacted] once more the wonderful and [redacted] Nannie H. Burroughs. To [redacted] appointment she was introduced as "Dr. Burroughs." [redacted] very little chilled my soaring admiration for one of the greatest women of this generation. Among the many things that Nannie Burroughs does not need, is the doctor's title to her name.

[redacted] is really and truly too important a person to be bothered with a doctor's title in the way of introduction. I think it quite proper that she should have a Doctor's degree for she verily deserves every recognition that the nation can afford her. But when we hear her introduced as Dr. Nannie H. Burroughs, we feel that we are trying to establish a name and a character that needs no such embellishment. When I went out to hear her speak, I did not go out to hear "Dr. Nannie H. Burroughs"; I simply wanted to hear Nannie Burroughs in her own inimitable way, give what was upon her heart and mind. Nobody ever hears Nannie Burroughs without a wholesome inspiration. But to muss up the wonderful character with superfluous titles is to detract more than is added. Booker T. Washington built Tuskegee Institute and was "Dr. Washington." Thomas Edison is the name of the immortal who proved his wizardry with electricity.

ADULTERATE GREATNESS

We add "doctor" to Edison's name to depress inspiration and adulterate greatness. What can we add to the immortal Franklin D. Roosevelt by prefixing "Doctor" to his name? What would the title "Doctor" add to the lustre of Charles Darwin or Karl Marx? Within recent years we have heard much about "Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown" and "Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune" and now we are hearing about "Dr. Nannie Burroughs." It is just as well for us to know that when we add "Doctor" to Nannie Burroughs, Mary McLeod Bethune or Charlotte Hawkins Brown we are trying to paint the rose, we are trying to add beautifying hues to a gorgeous sunset. There are persons who need titles sorely and are abundantly helped by them but not Nannie Burroughs, Mary McLeod Bethune and Charlotte Hawkins Brown.

It seems to be a fine thing for persons whom depression

Portland Editor Honored As Negro First Citizen

Memphis World 25 Memphis, Tenn.

Fri. 4-19-49

Official Of Northwest Clarion Feted At Portland Hotel

PORTLAND, ORE. — (ANP) — Chesley E. Corbett, editor of the Northwest Clarion, was honored last week as Negro First Citizen at a banquet in the Mirror room of the Portland hotel. About 200 members and friends of the Walker Memorial Democratic club, sponsors of the event, attended the program.

Circuit Judge Frank Lonergan served as toastmaster. Guest speaker for the evening was the Rev. Lee Owen Ston, vicar of St. Phillip's Episcopal church. He said that it should not be necessary for Portland to set aside a Negro First Citizen from a White First Citizen. He said a First Citizen should be chosen for the city without regard to the color of his skin.

4-24-49

Local attorneys Irvin Goodman and Ulysses G. Plummer Jr., criticized the Portland Realty board as selectors of a First Citizen because of the board's stand on segregated housing. City Commissioner Fred L. Peterson brought greetings.

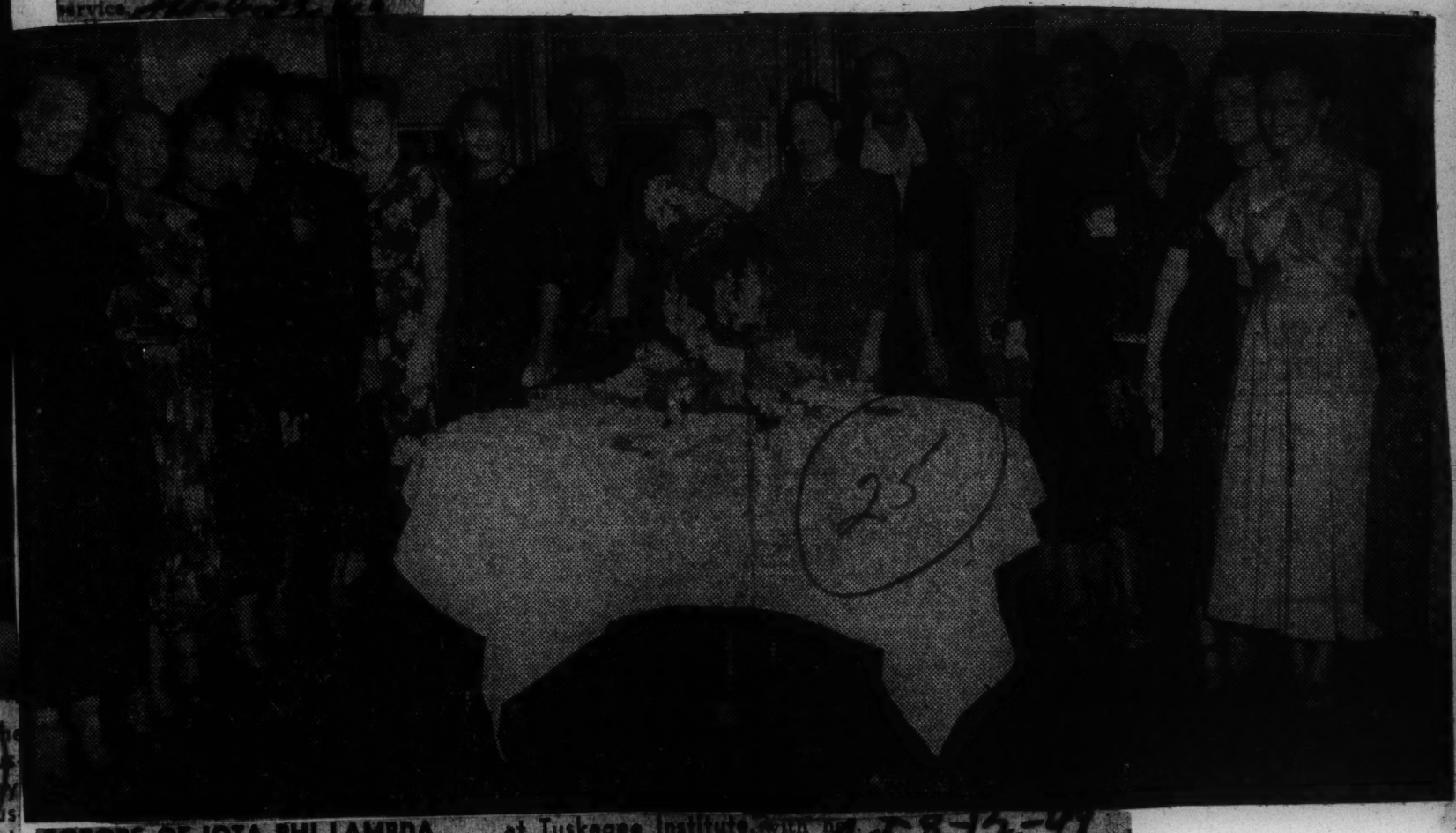
Corbett was cited as First Citizen because of his fight against police brutality which resulted in the removal of Alexander Anderson, a special police officer.

4-29-49

The First Citizen award was first given in 1944 by the Walker club which was then known as the Progressive Democratic club to Dr. DeNorval Unthank. Other winners were Clifford C. Walker, for whom the club is named, 1945; Miss Doris Reynolds, director, The Blessed Martin league, 1946; and Edwin C. Berry, executive secretary, Portland Urban league, 1947. Nick J. Banks Jr. won a junior award in 1948.

Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney

ca," and is counselor of hospital libraries division, American Library Association. She is also a member of International Hospital Librarians Guide, Queen Garden, England, and her advice is sought as an authority in hospital library service.



LIBRARIAN CITED — Roger McDonald, commander of the ... McKenzie Post No. 150, American Legion of Tus... kegee, Ala., is pictured presenting Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney, chief librarian of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tus... kegee with a silver loving cup for meritorious service to vet... erans. The award was presented at a recent program.

Librarian at Veterans Hospital Is Honored

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Britton McKenzie Post 150 of the American ... a recent program at the Veterans Administration Hospita... honored Mrs. Sadie P. D... chief librarian, by presenting ... to veterans. The ... silver loving cup with the Legion seal in relief, was presented by Post Commander Roger McDonald Sr.

The principal address was given by Arch Farrell, vice commander of the State of Alabama. Other talks were given by officers of the local post which included be... Commander McDonald, James ... adjutant, and Dr. T. ... manager of the hospital.

HONORED BY SORORITY

Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney, formerly librarian, New York Public Library, has been awarded the Zeta Phi Beta Award for achievement and has been selected as "Tuskegee's Woman of the Year" by the same sorority.

Mrs. Delaney was honored with a banquet attended by more than ... hundred at Tuskegee Institute dining hall, where tribute was paid her by fraternities and sororities and friends.

Mrs. Delaney's work in bibliotherapy, group-therapy and with the blind has received national and international praise. She is the author of many articles on these subjects which have appeared in medical and scientific journals of the world. Mrs. Delaney organized the Veterans Administration Hospital Library twenty-five years ago at Tuskegee. She has trained a number of Veterans Administration librarians, also students from the University of Illinois, North Carolina and Atlanta Library Schools. She is included in the book, "Principal Women of Ameri...

SORORS OF IOTA PHI LAMBDA . . . at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., honored their "Woman of the Year," Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney, at a charming tea recently. Pictured with Mrs. Delaney are members of Lambda Chapter, Iota Phi Lambda. Left to right, Sorors Elizabeth Ray, Mamye Love, Emma ... Naggle, ... Walton, Jewel Crawford, M. W. Freeman, D. D. Allen, Mattie S. Bibb, Sadie P. Delaney, W. Jackson, L. R. Daly, B. G. McCray, Nannie H. Huffman, Marinda Hayden, Vergie Hudley, Violet Greer, Dazarine Sadler and M. C. Crutcher.

Sorors Honor Their 'Woman of the Year'

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — On Sunday afternoon, Feb... in the historical "OAKS" on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, Lambda Chapter of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority poured tea from 4 to 6 o'clock. The occasion was in honor of Mrs. Sadie Peterson Delaney, Iota's "Woman of the Year," from the Southern region.

Mrs. Delany was accorded this honor because of her outstanding activities in the field of library service. Twenty-five years ago she came to Tuskegee to establish a hospital library at the Veterans Administration Facility. Hers was not an easy task as that phase of library service was new, but, because of her ingenuity, perseverance and endurance, Mrs. Delany ... gradually ... her profession through books, but established a service for the blind as well.

Today she is acclaimed internationally as an authority on bibliotherapy and group therapy. England included her in the book "Principal Women of America," in 1934; she is a member of the International Hospital Librarians and the American Library Association. Students from far away as Africa have been sent to Interp...

... with ... In the atmosphere of flowers and soft music, more than 400 people passed down the line to congratu... band, Mr. Delaney; Mrs. I. A. Der... late Mrs. Delaney were her hus... band, Mr. Delany, Mrs. I. A. Der... bigny, who represented Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Mrs. Sara Lock... lair, Zeta Phi Beta; Mrs. Lola Pat... terson, Phi Delta Kappa; Mrs. E. J. Bass, Chi Eta Phi, and Sorors M. C. Crutcher, Mattie S. Bibb and L. R. Daly of Lambda Chapter, Iota Phi Lambda.

Africa Looks to China: DuBois

Daily Worker New York N.Y. 25

By Robert Friedman

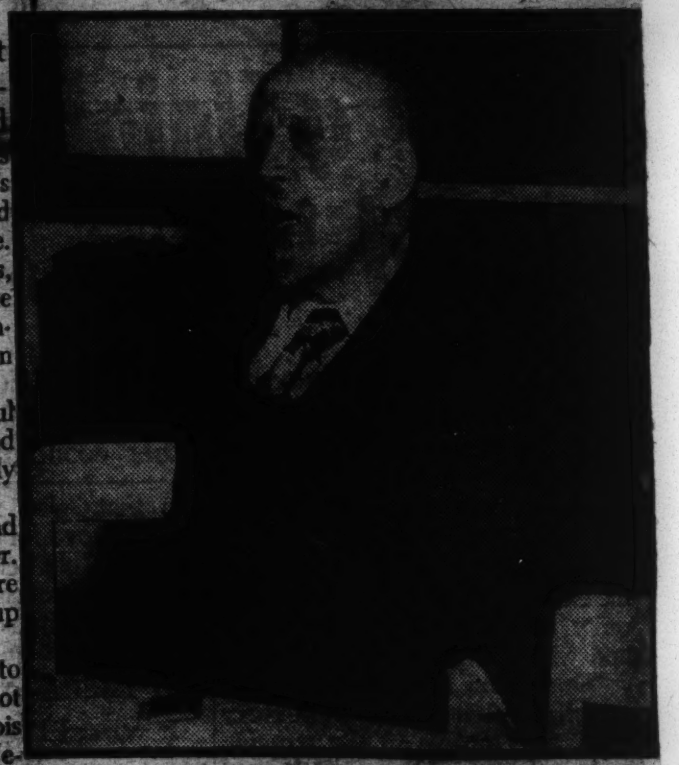
Events in China are having a "very great effect" on the peoples of Africa and the entire colonial world, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois told a press conference held on the occasion of the noted Negro historian's return from Europe where he attended the World Congress for Peace in Paris as an American delegate.

At the office of the Council on African Affairs, of which he is the vice-chairman, Dr. DuBois spoke enthusiastically of the "epoch-making" Peace Congress and discussed the impact of the meeting on the movement for colonial liberation.

Dr. DuBois will share the platform with Paul Robeson at the Rockland Palace, 155 Street and Eighth Avenue, Sunday, June 19, 3 p.m., at a rally to welcome the great artist and people's leader.

Of Robeson's tremendous reception in Paris and other European capitals during his recent tour, Dr. DuBois said: "I think it's fair to say that there are not a half-dozen people in the world who stir up such enthusiasm in Europe as Robeson does."

Asked to comment on Robeson's statement to the Paris Congress that the Negro people would not support a war of imperialist aggression, Dr. DuBois replied that Robeson had said that "American Negroes would not fight the Soviets" because they are the only people who have made race inequality a crime and because they have no colonies.



Dr. DuBois at press conference.
—Daily Worker Photo by Peter

BACKS ROBESON STAND

"It wasn't a treasonable speech or anything which permits such connotation," Dr. DuBois asserted. One must always be permitted a personal choice on whether he will fight in a war which is not a just war, he said, adding: "That far I should certainly back Mr. Robeson."

He described the peace congress as "without exception, the most remarkable gathering of human beings I have ever attended." The 81-year-old dean of American letters said, too, that there was "more African representation" than he had ever seen at an international gathering, with 20 delegates attending from French Equatorial Africa alone.

He said, "To me the most important thing was the realization that Africans are now taking hold of their own emancipation. I think that 25 years ago they looked for help to American Negroes and the West Indies. I don't think you could say that now."

He asserted that the African people, no less than the colonial powers, are well aware of the developments in China. They are beginning to realize, too, he said, that imperialism, being steadily pushed out of other areas, is turning to a concentration on Africa.

Declaring that the Peace Congress made opposition to colonialism one of its prime considerations, Dr. DuBois said: "If you're fighting for peace, that, of course, is where you're going to begin."

"I am a fellow traveler with communists in so far as they believe the great ideals of socialism as laid down by the world's great thinkers since the [illegible] century. I believe in curbing the social and political power of wealth. I believe in planned industry and [illegible] more just distribution of wealth. There is in this body of belief nothing revolutionary, unless human progress is revolutionary. There is nothing which has not been advocated by the best thinkers of three centuries."—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, testifying last Monday before the House Committee on Foreign Relations in opposition to the Military Assistance Bill.

Dr. DuBois

The New Type Leadership

Atlanta Daily World 2-25-49 Atlanta

Fortunately for Negroes of the South, a militant and intelligent leadership has evolved during the last two decades. But for this fact, substantial racial progress toward equal opportunity and treatment in our so-called democracy would have remained practically at a standstill.

All about us there is a wealth of evidence to attest the rapid strides that have been made in education, in the arts and sciences, in athletics, and in civic participation. This leadership has won the confidence and respect, and therefore, the support, of the Negro masses in all fields of endeavor. Most of these leaders have achieved their status through demonstrated performance and merit. Most of them are men and women who visualize America as a workable democracy, rather than a hollow theory to be twisted and distorted to suit the convenience of a controlling majority.

Found in every state over the South, these leaders work and fight uncompromisingly for the attainment of that great democratic ideal. They are sincere in their struggle to remove crippling inequalities and injustices which enslave the Negro and weaken democracy. They reject the outmoded "hat-in-hand, Uncle Tom" leadership as indefensible and unwarranted in an age like this. They welcome the sympathetic support of friendly white citizens, of whom there are hundreds of thousands throughout the South, but they spurn the paternalistic type of help which robs one of human dignity and cheapens those who impose it. And they completely reject the false theory of those southerners who contend that the "southern white man is the Negro's best friend."

Being loyal and patriotic to the land of their birth, Negroes and Negro leaders spurn the activity of the communists, under whatever guise, since in it they see an effort to ultimately sabotage the true ideals of democracy, no less than that of the Ku Klux Klan.

Out of such a background of understanding and intelligence, better relations should evolve between the races, greater progress toward citizenship equality is attainable and a better society is possible. Fri 2-18-49

Merited Recognition

Cleveland Herald Cleveland Ohio

Among the number of progressive Clevelanders who are going far afield in their leadership in community affairs is Ralph W. Findley, who has been for a number of years forging steadily ahead in his important contributions to racial progress and development. It seemed particularly fitting, therefore, that he was chosen last Friday to be among the recipients of achievement awards from the Progressive Negro Business Alliance. Fri. 2-4-49

We have long watched Ralph Findley. We have observed with mounting interest his constant and tireless activities—and although he has made a marked success in his chosen business field of insurance, as Cleveland manager for the Fireside Mutual, we have sometimes found ourselves wondering whether his insurance business was a sideline to his community endeavors—so constant, spirited and markedly constructive have been his "labors of love" on every worth-while volunteer front. Fri. 2-4-49

To name the gamut of Ralph Findley's activities one has to take pencil and paper in hand and set them down—first. They cannot be rattled off in a breath. And in all of them, the hand of Ralph Findley is somewhere near the helm. His recent election as president of the Cleveland Branch of the NAACP is yet another indication of the earned importance of Ralph Findley on the Cleveland Scene.

Our Leaders Are Piling Up

Increasingly encouraging are the evidences around us—in our own community—of the rapid development of men and women who have "the know how" of organization and leadership and are demonstrating these attributes in divers worthwhile ways for the good of the community and for the lasting progress of the Race.

Prominent among this number is Charles P. Lucas, executive secretary of the Cleveland Branch of the NAACP, who in the few years that he has been in our midst has demonstrated a rare brand of leadership which has not only been strikingly effective in the ranks of the NAACP, but has been usefully spread on many other fronts. Herald

Charles Lucas has definitely vitalized the local branch NAACP—transforming it from being a sporadically alert organization at membership campaign time, into a reservoir of full activity, spreading out in as many areas as are necessary in an all-out program for equal rights and privileges for the Race. Cleveland, Ohio

We have not always seen eye to eye with the bustling NAACP executive. In fact at this very moment we are on opposite sides of the fence, even though paradoxically, on the question of a city FEPC ordinance versus the Voluntary Plan. Fri. 2-25-49

We say paradoxically opposite, for we both are agreed upon the principles and practices that FEPC stands for—differing only in the method of approach as to the quickest and best possible way to obtain the desired results.

Mr. Lucas believes a city FEPC ordinance is the one and only answer. We believe that the Voluntary Plan is preferable on the Cleveland scene—so long as it is geared and driven towards the desired objective: an equal economic opportunity for all the people of Cleveland, without discrimination on account of race, color, or creed.

Yet we are happy at this moment to set down here our estimate of Charles P. Lucas as one of the most progressive, alert and forceful thinkers in our midst, who is doing a magnificent job in finding ways and means to supply incentive to carry on to those in our community who may become discouraged and weary with the uphill struggle towards their rightful place in the Cleveland scene.

Take Stock

Where We Are

Where We Are Going

By LOUIS MARTIN

Leadership of Race Sets Grueling Pace

Chicago Daily Defender

What is the price of race leadership? Is the pace of our leaders the pace that kills? Who will succeed the celebrated, veteran leaders of our great national organizations? These questions flashed like lightning across the nation last week upon the heels of the announcement that Walter White had tendered his resignation as Executive Secretary

to the national board of the NAACP. Although unanimously rejected, the offer of resignation touched off an endless chain of speculation.

Mr. White stated: "I don't want to alarm people about the state of my health—I'm not a decrepit wreck, but this constant pace has taken its toll . . . Few people realize the pace of organizational work."

The twin handicaps of illness and old age are dogging the footsteps of the most important chieftains of Negro America, the leaders of our biggest and most influential mass "uplift" organizations.

One or the other of these handicaps or both have made their mark upon the five foremost organizational leaders whose words and deeds directly affect Negro life and Negro-white relationships. They are: Walter White, Mary McLeod Bethune, A. Philip Randolph, Lester Granger and Dr. Channing Tobias.

While some of these leaders may be reluctant to confirm it, they are all under terrific physical and mental strain and as Walter White admits, the pace of organizational work has taken its toll. All of them have exercised national race leadership for over a quarter of a century and all are over fifty with Mrs. Bethune topping the list at 74 years of age.

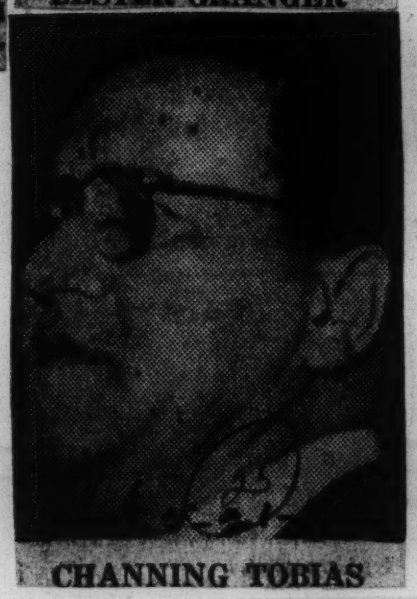
Illness has crippled the efforts of many of the young leaders who are working at the side of the veterans. Roy Wilkins of the NAACP is recovering from a serious illness and Gloster Current, director of NAACP branches, is resting in a hospital. Besides organizational chieftains illness has checked the progress of such men as Congressman Adam Powell, who is the first Negro Congressman from New York.

Mentioned among those who may be expected to fall heir to the posts and power of the veteran organizational leaders, who are now looking forward to retirement, are scores of bright young men and women who are winning national fame in a diversity of fields. They include Dr. Ralph Bunche, Frank Horne, Ann Hedgeman, Thomasina Johnson, Lester Perry, Elmer Henderson, Archibald Carey, Booker McGraw, Oliver Hill, Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Felton Clark, Horace Mann Bond, Frederick Walls, Arthur Shores, John H. McCray, Maceo Smith, Donald Jones, Loring Miller, etc.

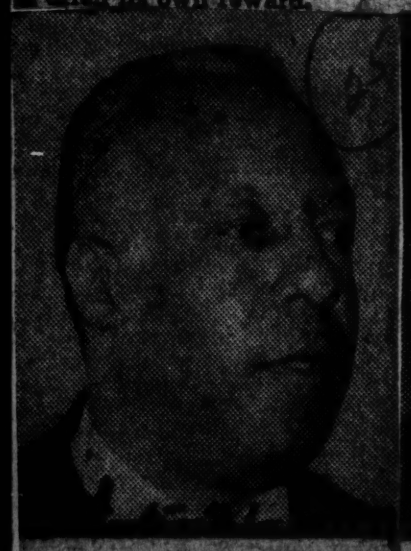
It is significant that not one of the veteran organizational leaders is distinguished for his wealth. Race leadership does not offer the monetary gains which are found in some fields although it may provide compensation in prestige and national honors. Their contribution to Negroes and to America, like virtue, is often its own reward.

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

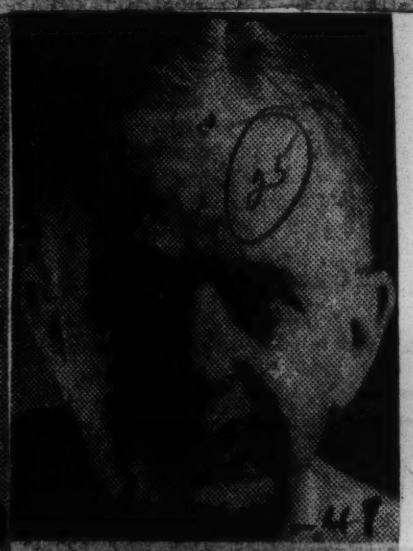
LESTER GRANGER



CHANNING TOBIAS



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH



WALTER WHITE

OTHER Papers Say

Robeson And Bunche, Their Similarities And Differences

THERE is an instructive contrast in the addresses of Dr. Ralph Bunche and Mr. Paul Robeson that were given in Hollywood and New York, respectively, over the past week-end. Dr. Bunche and Mr. Robeson are persons of prominence. They are both men of great ability. They are both concerned with a vitally important good cause, the improvement of the political and social position of the American Negro.

Their approach to the problem, however, is almost diametrically opposed. Dr. Bunche pleads the cause of the Negro in the name of real American democracy. The greatest defense of democracy, he says, is the practice of democracy, and he holds that the concentration on perfecting democracy within this country will bring its people to "a stronger faith in the fundamentals of our creed and American democracy would quickly become permanently invulnerable."

Mr. Robeson, "on the other hand, pleads for the Negro cause in the name of the new democracies of the world," that is, the Soviet Union and its satellites, compares the American Negroes with the Chinese Communists as a "powerful weapon," and then turns the weight of his influence against a declaration on behalf of civil rights for members of the Socialist Workers' party because that group happens to be Trotskyite. Civil rights for the Negro or for any other minority, in his book, are apparently valid only when the minorities conform to the party line. That may be the way of the "new democracies," but it is not the way of American democracy.

We believe that Americans who love their country and want to see it prosper will do well to listen to Dr. Bunche. We believe that they will be misguided if they listen to Mr. Robeson. The latter's attack on "reactionaries" in this country is the familiar echo of a foreign and hostile ideology. It is not one-tenth part as persuasive as the quiet and dignified rejection of a Washington appointment by Dr. Bunche that could not be construed as anything but a protest against discrimination.

Dr. Bunche and Mr. Robeson are both right in insisting that there cannot be second-class citizens in a real democracy. But Dr. Bunche is devoted to the equality that arises from freedom. Mr. Robeson has attached himself to the cause of a country in which all men are equal because they are equally enslaved.

ICKS UNCOVERS THE OP PERSONALITIES

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Jan. 7-11-49

BY JAMES L. DICKS

NEW YORK—(ONPA)— During the winter months and well into the spring the members of the working press spend their time checking after the very important persons who make up the news of the day and dutifully report their activities to the nation.

But when summer comes these VIP's lie themselves off to some summer retreat like Holly Knoll down in Virginia or some lush place like Oak Bluffs and leave the newsmen to pound the bricks of the hot city with nothing to write about until they return.

Newspaper columns must be filled, however, and here are a few basketball facts on these VIP's which hold true whether they are sipping a mint julep at Highland down in Maryland or standing face to face with a grizzly bear in the North Woods of Canada.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche: Man of the hour, chain smoker, usually speaks from a prepared text in carefully guarded words. Well liked by newsmen, but none can get close to him. Dresses well, perfect gentleman around ladies but cusses like a top sergeant when irked among men. No contest contrast to let someone else take the limelight.

Walter White: Vain, conceited, but an able administrator. Is a courageous speaker when he forgets self and concerns himself with matters of importance. Immaculate dresser, dashes as he prances around. Women adore him. Knows how to keep them happy.

Lester Granger: He acts the part of the conservative Urban League head most of his speeches are models of the road. Popular with the women but acts his age around them. Not mad at anybody, determined not to make anyone else mad. Leans toward brown suits, conservative dresser.

Paul Robeson: Sloppy dresser, dislikes toward the white press but usually gets around to telling interviewing newsmen he was not talking about them after cussing out the press generally. A hollering, chivalrous gentleman around the women and seemingly has more sex appeal than Frank Sinatra. Acts bored when with people and a favorite of the women as they usually do when he appears in public. Worships his wife and protects him like a lioness protecting her cub.

Randolph Urges Fight Against Communism

LOS ANGELES —A. Philip Randolph speaking at a public labor-education meeting here on Nov. 7, denounced communism at home and abroad and referred to Paul Robeson's position on Soviet Russia as being a threat and a danger to colored people's struggle for civil rights and American democracy.

About 3,000 persons of both races heard the president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and union and group leaders unequivocally oppose communism "before it is too late." The meeting was held at Second Baptist Church here.

SOME GREAT MEN

Colored Men in High Office Add Honor and Credit to Their Country

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.

Mr. Bibb

Not only Honorable Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine, but [illegible] Virgin Islands' Federal Judges Curtis O. Mollison and Herman [illegible] acquitting themselves with dignity and distinction [illegible] Frances [illegible] Rivers and [illegible] other colored jurists in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Cleveland are meeting the most exacting tests. Precedents are being established and traditional objections are being overridden as colored people in high positions of responsibility in America are proving their sterling worth and intrinsic value. Colored Americans are proving to the world that they are climbing the ladders and reaching the pinnacles of excellency.

• • •

NOT ONLY ON the bench and before the bar, but in almost all avenues of life, wherever colored people are given a fair opportunity, they are proving their mettle and capacity. Congressman William L. Dawson and Adam C. Powell, using diametrically different methods of operation, have both become influential members of Congress and have brought esteem and recognition to their offices. Congressman Dawson, without fanfare and flurry, has been quietly breaking down barriers, gaining influence and power and today he is a recognized tower of strength and influence in the high councils of the Democratic Party. Congressman Powell has courageously conducted himself as an eloquent exponent of justice and equality before the National law-making body.

As the spotlight may be focused on the brains and not the brawn of colored Americans, while our superlative athletes, Jesse Owens, Joe Louis, Jackie Robinson and hosts of others may capture the fancy of the sports world, nevertheless persons in high positions of responsibility are proving their worth and intrinsic value. Colored Americans are proving to the world that they are climbing the ladders and reaching the pinnacles of excellency.

• • •

THOSE WHO CHALLENGED the intellectual ability of colored people to serve in posts requiring knowledge and training must now stand aghast and gaze upon the spectacle of men of color functioning in behalf of this Government with courage, restraint and understanding.

In most of the large cities above the Mason-Dixon line some members of the darker minority have gained posts of trusts and honor. They have been analyzed, scrutinized and subjected to almost every kind of conceivable test and they have emerged unscathed and with credit. America is rapidly producing some great men of color. There are thousands of others who could serve their country well if given the opportunity.

It has been repeatedly stated that the President of this Nation is experiencing great difficulty in securing men of ability to accept important positions with the Federal Government. It has been argued that Federal positions do not pay well and capable men would be compelled to make vital financial sacrifices in accepting these jobs. But trained and capable colored men are eagerly waiting to serve. There should no longer be any question as to their capacity.

Lest They Misconstrue

Part of the price of leadership is, as has so well been stated by Kipling, to hear the words you have spoken, "twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools."

Booker T. Washington paid that price for his "let down your buckets where you are" speech some fifty years ago. There was in that speech sound advice not only for "his own people" but also for the white people of the South. Dr. Washington urged his own people to seek to make themselves worthy and industrious citizens, it is true. But he also in the same "Atlanta Exposition Speech" pleaded with the white people of the South to "let down their buckets," to the extent of being fair to and trustful of their colored neighbors. Dr. Washington sought a partnership of both races as a means of rehabilitating and advancing the South. But there were those who never saw in what Dr. Washington said, anything more than "sound advice to his people."

Currently, from way down in Mississippi, come words of praise for George S. Schuyler, saying he is one of the smartest men of his race. Among other things, Schuyler had said that the Negro, himself is the biggest hindrance to his own advancement in the South. It pleased the South's gradulists to see the Southern Negro as the lone hindrance to his race's progress and they pointed with pride to the fact that Columnist Schuyler had broken down and confessed this to be a fact.

Recently, President Walter S. Davis of Tennessee A. and I. State College was quoted as saying to the 1,340 summer school students that, "If we are to achieve first class citizenship we must first demonstrate first class performance." The news article, unfortunately, does not quote fully from President Davis' speech. Therefore, it would not be surprising if the gradualists pounce upon the above words and say they show there is justification for the failure to accord Dr. Davis' race the status of first class ciizens. They may feel justified in saying, as was said by the 1947 opponent of Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, that the time "was not ripe" for putting some colored citizens on the police force in Nashville.

Fortunately, however, Mayor Cummings and quite a number of the other forward looking white citizens of Nashville concluded that colored Nashvillians were just as patriotic and just as capable as citizens elsewhere to carry out the duties of police officers. They felt the time was "ripe" to make the experiment and this they did, with no regrets, thus far, for having done so.

The gradualists have never been heard to express any regret over the fact that, down in Alabama, the time never got "ripe" enough to make an exception in the case of a fellow-citizen named George W. Carver, put on him the badge of first class citizen, and tell him to go forth on election day and cast his vote for the men and measures of his choice.

There is not an intelligent citizen in Alabama or elsewhere who will not concede that George W. Carver had demonstrated "first class performance," such as should have entitled him to the blessings of first class citizenship in his state and country. But at the time he passed into the Great Beyond the time had not gotten ripe for such an "honor" to be passed out to him in Alabama.

While it is not stated in Dr. Davis' speech to the A. and I. students, all gradualists can be assured that the college president like all other leaders of his race subscribes to those thrilling words in the Declaration of Independence that say "all men are created euqal and are endowed by their Creator with certain INALIENABLE rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is wrong for any loyal American citizens to be forced to await the good pleasure of other citizens for conceding these rights. It is wrong to insist that the time is not ripe for an impartial enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

We must continue to insist that our young people improve every opportunity to make themselves worthy American citizens, just as Dr. Davis insists. We must also insist, however, that God Almighty and the Declaration of Independence concede to no particular group the right to deny to any other group the blessings of American citizenship for reasons of race, color or previous conditions of servitude. It worries righteous Americans to hear themselves rightfully accused of working against God and the Constitution. Keep worrying 'em and call the job the "pursuit of happiness."

Negroes Are Urged To Do Own Talking

UTICA, Miss., Feb. 11 (AP)—A States' Rights Democratic leader has warned Mississippi Negro leaders that they have their own New York, Chicago and Detroit Negroes speak for them.

J. Oliver Emmerich, publisher of the McComb (Miss.) Enterprise-Journal, addressed the 46th annual Farmers Institute at Utica Institute, a Negro agriculture high school.

He was public relations director for the 1948 States' Rights presidential campaign.

EMMERICH LISTED as the first handicap to Negro progress in the South "that Negro leadership in the South is not articulate."

"Too many Mississippi Negroes who are well grounded in ethics and information are letting New York, Chicago and Detroit Negroes speak for them," he added. "This remote control leadership is doing tremendous damage."

Emmerich went on to say that these imaginary problems create a cloud that conceals the truth. Negro leaders can help remove this cloud by speaking out against these imaginary things such as racial equality.

"I know that sensible Mississippi Negroes comprehend the fallacy of intermarriage. Then why let the champions of this rot lead the public to think that they are speaking your sentiments?"

Education Gives Solution As Literacy Grows

Dr. A. Caliver, U. S. Office Of Education Prepares Report

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The education of colored leaders may be advanced by action on three fronts, according to a bulletin issued by the Federal Security Agency.

The study of influences affecting graduate and professional studies among colored individuals, made by Dr. Ambrose Caliver—specialist for higher education of Negroes in the United States Office of Education—outlines three approaches to the problem of developing potential leaders, one by colored institutions and professional levels, another by southern white leaders and the third on the national level.

Colored people have not developed their proportionate share of potential leaders, Dr. Caliver declared, because of a lack of opportunity for them to develop and use their talents.

The study was made to point out certain conditions which have influenced the demand for an opportunity to obtain the type of education required to develop leaders.

TWO REASONS

Two main reasons why colored leaders should be developed are given by Dr. Caliver:

1. From the viewpoint of enlightened self-interest, as well as from the desire to implement the democratic principles upon which this nation was founded, the United States should provide equality of opportunity for colored people to contribute their share of potential leaders for the nation.

2. The growing need of colored people for leaders from their own numbers.

The bulletin points out (1) that there are not enough professionally trained white persons to supply the needs of white people in the areas of greatest concentration of colored population, (2) that a qualified colored person possesses greater knowledge and more sympathetic understanding of the background and conditions of colored people, and (3) that colored people prefer their own leaders.

LITERACY GROWS

The bulletin contains a number of charts and much statistical data showing the reduction of illiteracy among colored people and the advances in school enrollment, attendance and graduation. The implications of this educational advancement, Dr. Caliver said, are:

1. The source of supply of colored graduates and professional students is growing at an accelerating rate.

2. The increase in the ratio of enrollment in each succeeding grade and level indicates strengthened motivation and determination to achieve intellectual goals.

3. The increased numbers of colored students with higher levels of schooling provides an atmosphere conducive to intellectual pursuits.

4. The educational process involved in this educational advance calls for an ever-increasing number of persons trained on the graduate and professional levels.

5. The rising educational level of colored people increases the need for professional services and makes them better able to pay for such service, which in turn serves as an incentive to further graduate and professional study.

WIDE PLANNING LACK

Discussing racial factors which have a deterrent effect on pursuit of graduate and professional instruction, Dr. Caliver named one such factor as "the lack of long-range and institution-wide planning." He said the budget of the average colored institution is inadequate and allocations for research are too small, although administrators usually have sufficient latitude to make larger ones.

Another administrative deterrent he said was the prevalence of unfavorable working conditions, including heavy teaching loads, lack of teaching and research assistants, lack of clerical help, and lack of adequate library and laboratory facilities. He also mentioned low pay and insecure tenure.

U. S. Urged To Assign More Trained Negroes To Foreign Country Posts

NEW YORK — The sending of more Negro trained personnel to countries with large non-white populations is recommended in a report by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Federal Security Agency specialist, Negro education.

Dr. Caliver, in a study of national problems of Negro education, stressed the necessity of increasing the proportion of Negro professional workers. He said Negroes need more trained leaders to develop a sense of social responsibility.

Dr. Caliver said practically every country with a large Negro population had studied the American Negro in the last 20 years.

The inclusion of Negroes in public administration would improve our good-neighbor policy in South America, Asia, Africa and the Pacific, he said.

HAVE RESPONSIBILITY

In this country, Dr. Caliver said "Negroes have some responsibility for the status of certain facilities and conditions for the training of their leaders," including an improved "atmosphere at home and at school."

Dr. Caliver urged Negro organizations to "redouble their efforts to discover potential leaders to provide adequate funds for their education," with the cooperation of schools and colleges where Negro youths are trained.

Instructors of Negro youth were urged to increase "a sense of mission" that would forbid any activity that might be harmful by influence to the intellectual and character development of the students.

The advancement of Negroes in the South is largely dependent on the sympathetic attitudes of southern white leaders," Dr. Caliver said, adding that "it is in their own interests for southern white leaders to become more active toward the advancement of Negroes generally, and particularly in developing leaders."

The South "should double standards in education for Negroes and whites," Dr. Caliver asserted, and stated that the South should cooperate with Negro educational leaders in resisting pressure to accept low educational standards.

By John Temple Graves

[illegible]

[illegible] Especially this one from The Pittsburgh Courier, one of the two largest Negro dailies in the country, after a Southern tour by its associate editor: "Most of what is being said about the South is untrue. Today it is not a place of terror and persecution, nor has it been in many decades. For all the faults of the South, it must be admitted that the colored people are better off there than any other minority elsewhere with comparable background. Contrasted with the rock-ribbed prejudices and persecutions in comparable areas elsewhere, the tolerance on display in the South today is little short of amazing. It is the Negro's leadership and the white leadership of the South which will jointly and primarily direct our destinies down there, all federal activity to the contrary notwithstanding."

Race Spokesmen

Every so often a controversy develops over the conflicting views of nationally known Negroes who regard themselves as "race leaders." While many of these leaders have no organized following and are generals without armies, their views and pronouncements are widely publicized in the general press and taken seriously in many quarters.

We are convinced, however, that actions speak louder than words and the thinking of colored citizens in the United States is best illustrated by what they actually do. Now that the big question of civil rights is being debated across the land it is interesting and occasionally amusing to see various so-called leaders jumping up to tell the world what Negroes want and do not want.

In the middle of this tempest in a teapot, we would like to submit some factual evidence which we think speaks for itself. In the last election the majority of colored citizens, even in the South, had an opportunity to vote and literally put their opinions on paper. The issue in the election was clear. President Truman and the Democratic Party represented the liberal and responsible bloc of Americans who want to extend civil rights to all Americans. Henry Wallace got in bed with the extremists on the left and Governor Dewey carried the banner for the arch-conservatives.

Negroes had a clear choice and they knew what the issues were without question. What happened? As the statistics of the election have shown, the Negro vote in America went down the line for President Truman and the Democratic Party. They believed then as they do now that President Truman and the Democratic Party really meant what they said about civil rights.

[illegible] pointed spokesmen of the race [illegible] stood and where they stood. Mr. Gallup and [illegible] made it clear to the world what the [illegible] wanted to do and their action was more eloquent than any speech we have ever heard.

We are proud of some of our leaders and we know the value of intelligent, honest leadership. Unfortunately, a great [illegible] At the so-called leaders and self-ap-

many phonies are always eager to jump on the national stage to get publicity and use it to exploit their own selfish ends. It is difficult for some whites, apparently, to distinguish between the chaff and the wheat and we merely suggest that they look at the record.

CITED BY WANDS—Mrs. Gladys Hampton, right, was named "Outstanding Woman of the Year" by the Wands, headed by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, last week. Lena Horne, top, was made a major in the organization. At was Hazel Scott, lower left. The award was made to give recognition to women doing distinguished work in their respective fields.

Brooklyn Urban League Worker Gets "Woman of Year" Award

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hortense [illegible] 2821 Madison Avenue, [illegible] City, [illegible] and guidance counselor, has been cited as one of the ten Young Women of the Year by MADEMOISELLE magazine.

Miss Williams received one of the magazine's ten 1948 Merit Awards for Signal Achievement in a breakfast ceremony in New York City's Hampshire House. The Award, a sterling-silver medallion, was presented by Betsy Talbot Blackwell, MADEMOISELLE's Editor-in-Chief.

Miss Williams is at present program assistant in group work at the Brooklyn Urban League, where she has initiated a charm course in good grooming for teen-agers. She is cited in MADEMOISELLE'S January 1949 issue, "Hitting the High Note," for bringing "youth, gaiety and a refreshingly empirical approach to social work."

Outlook Encouraging

Surveyed by MADEMOISELLE's editors on opportunities for women in her field, Miss Williams pointed out that they have been widening since 1945.

"The war period served to bring into focus the need for educational and personal guidance," she said. "Education, industry and social work agencies are expanding their facilities where possible in order to meet these needs."

Miss Williams found herself in agreement with the majority of Award winners that women can combine marriage and a career satisfactorily, "if," she warned, "the husband and wife are willing to co-operate and to compromise personal ambition where necessary in order to maintain marital security and stability."

A graduate of Fisk University, Miss Williams took a master of arts degree at Columbia University in New York City and did further graduate work at Radcliffe College. She has been Assistant to the Dean of Women at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, and Advisor to Women at Delaware State College in Dover.

88-Year-Old Named

Also named a "Young Woman" of the Year by the magazine is 88-year-old Mrs. Anna Mary Robertson Moses of Eagle Bridge, New York, who was cited for her "flourishing young career and the youth of her spirit." Mrs. Moses, who took up oil painting at the age of 76, has been widely acclaimed by art critics, museum and art buyers for her "American Primitive" paintings.

Other 1948 Merit Award winners include: Phoebe M. Bailey of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Quaker social worker; Valerie Bettis of New York City, modern dancer; Florence Kelley of New York City, lawyer; Dorothy Q. Noyes of New York City, interior architect and designer; Louise Suggs of Carrollton, Georgia, and Cincinnati, Ohio, golfer; Dorris Varnum of New York City, fashion designer; Barbara Ward of London, England, economist; and Jade Snow Wong of San Francisco, pottery craftswoman.

In making the awards, Mrs. Blackwell pointed out that this year's winners have been tearing down many fields previously regarded as a "man's world."

MISS HORTENSE BROOKS

21 Leaders To Go On Town Hall Tour

NEW YORK—[illegible] White

Chicago Defender columnist repre[illegible] sentin[illegible] the NAACP [illegible] and Mrs. Edith [illegible] Sampson, a [illegible] member of the executive committee of the National Council of Negro women will be among representatives chosen by the national organization to form part of the panel which will address [illegible] company [illegible] Town Meeting on its world tour [illegible] This announcement was made last week by George V. Denny president of Town Hall

Anna Hedgeman Slated to be Guest of Graduate Nurses

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, a special assistant to Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, and the top colored woman in the government service, was scheduled to be the special guest of the Cleveland Graduate Nurses Association at their annual dinner to be given at Hotel Hillenden, June 3rd.

According to Mrs. Florie Jefferson, the nurses here are planning to make the affair one of the most successful in the association's history, and nvitations to this effect have already gone out to many Clevelanders.

Mrs. Hedgeman, former executive directaor of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, and a vigorous campaigner for President Truman in the last election, is one of the highest paid colored government employees. Her salry is $8,500 per year.

Last year, Mrs. Hedgeman was awarded an honorary degree from her alma mater, Hamline University, at St. Paul. She has taught at Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., and has spent two years National YWCA. Her long career of public service includes citations from the CIO and AFL organizations, as well as the Schomber Collection of Negro Literature, and the National Council of Negro Women for her contributions to that group and the Negro race in general.

Top Race Woman Government Official Here

Seventy-five Department of Employment supervisors and interviewers heard Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman assistant to the administrator of the Federal Security Hedgeman presented an informal account of her activities as the nation's chief Negro woman government official.

Interviews with top Washington officials, including the President, talks before community groups, field consultation with state officials along the Atlantic seaboard are "routine" Mrs. Hedgeman said.

Native of Marshalltown, Iowa, Mrs. Hedgeman holds an A. B. degree from Hamiline University, St. Paul, Minn. Hamiline honored her with the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters in 1948. She has been a teacher, YWCA executive, employment and guidance expert and welfare bureau director.

During World War II Mrs. Hedgeman was regional representative of the national office of Civilian Defense in the Second Corps Area —New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

She is the wife of Merritt A. Hedgeman, concert and radio artist.

It Could Have Been Worse

We were almost frightened stiff when we learned that Dr. J. W. Holley, deposed president of the Georgia Normal (now the Albany State) college, was named to the position of consultant on "problems of Negro Education. And so, to make certain about it, we took it upon ourselves to call the office of the Board of Regents for confirmation. The office confirmed the report but it's not nearly as bad as it sounds.

When we talked with the Chancellor's office our informant told us that the Board of Regents, at its March 29 meeting, did give approval to Dr. Holley's appointment to that post. But his duties shall be:

"To study such matters and problems of Negro education as shall be assigned to him by the Chancellor and he (Holley) shall report directly to the Chancellor." Specific details of assignment shall be announced later, the office informed us.

We repeat, that is not as bad as it sounds on the surface. All along, since 1946, we have predicted to our readers that once Gov. Talmadge got in office, Dr. Holley would be elevated to some post, preferably, Chancellor of the Negro units in the University System. And when we got the news that he was appointed, our first impulse was that Negro education in the University System was wrecked. But it is good to know that the great progress now being made under the sound and intelligent leadership of the three young presidents heading up these units, will be continued without interference by a man so devoid of either the training or the philosophy of Negro education as is Dr. Holley.

Our informant did not assure us that Dr. Holley would have nothing to do with the internal politics of the three Negro units. Neither did he say that he will have nothing to do with hiring and firing teachers in these units. But this newspaper is happy to be able to report to you that Dr. Holley will do neither of these in his new position. In fact, he has absolutely nothing to do with the Negro units. He is strictly accountable to the Chancellor for reports on "such matters on Negro education" as the Chancellor might direct. In other words, Holley will not be permitted to dabble and dip in the administration and conduct of these schools. He can remain precisely where he has been since the Board fired him six years ago, on his country farm below Albany and perform his duties when and if the Chancellor should call upon him.

For it to have been otherwise would be tragic for Negro education under its present growth and progress in the state. And although the $3,100 per year which is said to be his salary, is a waste of the taxpayers' money, we are not surprised that Gov. Talmadge is endeavoring to repay Dr. Holley for his loyalty and support. And Georgia Negroes can well afford to say that "no matter if it is bad, it could have been worse."

For Walter White To Ponder

of Colored People, makes any more disparaging remarks about Dr. J. W. Holley, Georgia Negro educator, he might ponder these words from another Negro educator.

"It is well to bear in mind that whatever other sins the South may be called to bear, when it comes to business, pure and simple, it is in the South that the Negro is given a man's chance in the commercial world.

"In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.

"We shall constitute one-third or more of the ignorance and crime of the South, or one-third its intelligence and progress; we shall contribute one-third to the business and industrial prosperity of the South, or we shall prove a veritable body of death—stagnating, depressing, retarding every effort to advance the body politic.

"The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggles rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized."

The source?

Oh, yes. The quotation is from "The Negro in the South," by Booker T. Washington.

position to him started developing in 1935, but that it was "not until Governor Arnall appointed a new board of regents of the university system that they retired me." He added: "In truth, I was fired."

HIGHLY PRAISED

Solicitor General E. L. Forrester, in introducing Holley to the gathering, said it is a shame and disgrace that Holley has been shunted aside from his position as president of Albany State. Forrester termed Holley "the foremost leader of his race in the Nation today" and said he "has paid a great price for his convictions."

Holley posed questions for the leaders of the Rosenwald Foundation, the Committee for Industrial Organizations and Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Asked Holley:

"Will these leaders deny that they are a part of a movement to drive out segregation in the South?

"Will they deny that they have ever had or now have any part in the present-day propaganda which is doing so much to destroy the good relationship between the races here in the South that has been patiently built up during the years?

"Will they deny that their drive to force the races to attend the same schools and colleges and worship in the same churches will be of benefit to the Communists who are working to the same end?

"If you and the Communists succeed, what assurances have you that we will have any schools or churches when the Communists come in?"

Fired College Prexy Attacks Race Leaders

ALBANY, Ga.—Former president of Albany State College, Dr. J. W. Holley complained to the Albany Junior Chamber of Commerce last week that his opposition—including the Rosenwald Foundation and the NAACP—got [illegible] years ago to have him "fired."

The Talmadge stalwart, who has been at odds with the Negro press and liberal leaders of both races, told the white gathering that op-

Dr. Holley Appointed Negro Education Consultant For Ga.

BY A. C. CHARLES

[illegible], Ga., (ANS) — Dr. J. W. Holley, president emeritus of Albany State College and author of the book, "You Can't Build A Chimney From the Top' was appointed Consultant to the Board of Regents on problems of Negro Education for the state of Georgia.

Dr. Holley was notified of his appointment by Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, Chancellor of the University System. The noted educator was given until July 1, 1949 to begin his work. He can start any time prior to this date. His yearly salary will be $310[illegible]

Dr. Holley's new duties will include advice on matter of organization of Negro Colleges; should there be one central administration; how shall the matter of extension be handled. As consultant he will be in on all conferences pertaining to Negroes on the college and university level.

Dr. Holley's return to an active role in Negro Education in Georgia will be less auspicious than his dismissal. In 1943 a Board of Regents appointed by the then Governor Ellis Arnall "fired" Dr. Holley and retired him with a "president emeritus' title. Dr. Holley had been made

the University System and draw the plans for a huge building program needed by the Negro colleges.

A study of the faculties will be made and proper replacement sought for "unqualified" personnel. Dr. Holley scoffs at the rumors that certain persons will be fired as a result of his appointment to be replaced who would not be discharged under the normal procedure of Albany State College and While president of Albany State College (Georgia Normal) Dr. Holley was often chided for "having three sets of teachers, all at the same time, one set coming to the college, one group at the college and the third set going from the

chool of Agriculture at Fort Valley and it will be just like the Agricul- School at the University of Georgia. The School of Education will be located at Albany. All of these schools will be accredited by the American Association of Colleges and Universities.

The first three months of Dr. Holley's work will be consumed with a thorough survey. Dr. Gordon B. Singleton, president, Baylor College, Texas will join Dr. Holley in making a survey of the Negro Units of

Six years later under the Board of Regents appointed by Governor Herman Talmadge, Dr. Holley has been reinstated at a salary as president emeritus with his salary as president of Albany State College and

Dr. Holley says he is going to give the Negroes the same kind of schools that the whites have. There will be a School of Technology at Savannah and it will be equivalent to the School at Georgia Tech in Atlanta. There will be the

ollege."

Dr. Holley has publicly attacked uch recognized liberal organizations s the Rosenwald Foundation, the ongress of Industrial Organization nd the National Association for the dvancement of Colored People. He rged the white people of Georgia o make him "head" of Negro schools nd he would drive Communism rom Georgia. His utterances have been commended and condemned by thousands depending upon their points of view.

Word of Dr. Holley's appointment was received in Albany [redacted] emotions and varying op[redacted] agreed that he is in a p[redacted] do the Negroes much goo[redacted] will render the final verdi[redacted] added.

Eunice Carter to Represent Body

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Thomas G. Eynon, president of the National Council of Women of the U. S. A., announced, recently that Mrs. Eunice H. Carter would represent her organization at the executive meeting of the International Council of the Women of the World to be held at Lugano, Switzerland, June 18 to 25.

Mrs. Carter sailed on the Nieuw Amsterdam on June 10th for a two month's stay in Europe. In addition to the meeting of the International Council of Women, as American secretary of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations, she will attend the executive meeting of that organization in Geneva, Switzerland. She is also vice-president of the legal committee of International Lawyers which will meet in Geneva during this period. However, the chief reason for the trip to Geneva is to attend a Conference of the Consultants to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Mrs. Carter is consultant for the International Council of Women.

25 1949

Dr.Benjamin E.Mays

Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Mays On Air Program

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, last Thursday discussed the dangers of prejudice in a radio broadcast over the American Broadcasting Company's network.

The program was one in a series of mental health programs produced by the Protestant Radio Commission under the title, "Someone You Know." Other subjects discussed in the series deal with alcoholism, advanced psychiatric problems, juvenile delinquency, adultery, old age, and pre-marital counseling.

Negro Leaders

ROGERS SAYS:

Negro Leadership Isn't 'Corrupt'—It Hasn't Much of a Chance to Be

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

PAUL ROBESON is quoted as saying in Prague, "95 per cent of Negro leadership is corrupt" and that "Negro leaders have betrayed their people." Something is wrong with Negro leadership, it is true, but I wouldn't call it corrupt. It hasn't much of a chance to be. Negro leadership is mostly a hanger-on of white leadership and the whites reserve most of the corruptness for themselves. Such corruptness as there is among Negro leaders is almost too petty to be noticed.

Mr. Rogers

Thirty years ago I said, "The real leader of the Negro is the white man." I have no reason to change that now. In religion, politics, education, down to punching a time-clock, the Negro, regardless of his external color, is white American within. He could not be otherwise after three centuries of white dominance. Most Negroes have even absorbed, to some extent, the white superiority complex. Millions believe that the color of their skin somehow makes them inferior. The whites have the power and do force most of them to take the back-door or Jim-crow entrance to life from birth to death. Any people, regardless of color, reared under such conditions would have a similar psychology.

* * *

NEGRO LEADERSHIP IS not only a satellite of white leadership but most Negro leaders are selected by the whites. The one who pays the piper calls the tune. The result is that Negro leadership generally is timid and fearful.

Shakespeare said, "Conscience doth make cowards of us all." Even more so does economic dependence make flunkeys of us, regardless of color. Control a man's subsistence and you nearly always control his will. Proof of the timidity of Negro leaders was evident recently when they rushed to deny a statement attributed to Robeson (falsely) that Negroes would not fight for the United States against Russia.

My mind couldn't help going back to slavery days when Negro favorites of the white master would rush to tell him that the rebellious act of this "bad" slave did not represent the attitude of the rest of the victims. In those days such conduct was inspired by fear of the lash or hopes of a gift of cast-off clothing; today it is fear of the loss of the job.

DID THESE NEGRO leaders know the mind of the masses when they denied the statement attributed to Robeson? This I know: Most Negro leaders are far away from the masses. Or did they take a poll? Well, not being a leader (good friends, please never call me one) I say that many Negroes, there may be millions of them, especially veterans, who are boiling within at the thought that after all they have done to deserve recognition as human beings in this land they still find, so far as color is concerned, that they are treated far worse than they were by the German and the Italian enemies they fought, as told so faithfully in William Gardner Smith's book, "Last of the Conquerors."

As for Russia, whatever will be their attitude if ever there comes a show-down between that country and this I don't know; but I do think that at this moment millions of Negroes do feel they wouldn't want to fight Russia or any other land "to make the world safe for democracy" not when after two world wars civil rights is still mere talk.

Therefore when Negro leaders declare that it's only a small number of Negroes who feel that way they either don't know or are lying to please the boss. One thing I'm certain of: these leaders are not fooling such agencies as the FBI. What's more there's good reason to believe that millions of decent white Americans feel that Negroes have just cause for resentment.

ANOTHER DEFECT IN Negro leadership is that it is not, on the whole, well-informed. There are Negro leaders who never read a book. To be able to write this column I have been reading, studying and observing all my life, and still at times I feel that even that is insufficient.

However, nothing so fits one for leadership as ignorance. It gives him authority and boldness and permits him to speak with the lung-power that catches followers. To cite one instance that tickled me: The Negro preacher I heard denouncing science by electric light and in a church built by science, all to loud amens from his flock.

Yes, I could write quite a diverting book on Negro leadership but will close by saying that the white folks are going to realize some day that the Negroes they set up as leaders very rarely have any influence with the masses. As for those with the most influence the whites hardly ever hear of them.

MAYS

Few Negro Leaders Take High Ground When It Comes to Fundamental Principles

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

SEVERAL reasons have been given for Ralph Bunche's refusal to accept a position with the State Department as one of the assistant secretaries: his love of the job he is now doing with the United Nations, the difference of $4,000 in salary, and the segregation in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Mays

I can understand all these reasons. The State Department job is political. When Truman goes, Bunche would in all probability, have to go. The United Nations' position is not political. I think this would not have mattered if Bunche had really wanted the job. A man of his ability and prominence would easily get a good position when the Washington Administration changes.

Unless President Truman has something bigger for Bunche than the $10,000 job as one of the Assistant Secretaries of State, it stands to reason that he would not want to accept that position, which pays, according to the press, $4,000 less than he is now getting. I go by the press, because I do not know what the United Nations' post pays.

ONE WOULD HARDLY accept so decisive a cut in salary unless the future in the new position held out more promise than the one he now holds. I do not know what Mr. Truman had in mind, but it doesn't seem reasonable that he would have offered him a lesser post than the one he has.

But I am more impressed with the segregation argument than I am with the rest. Although most Negroes cannot escape segregation in Washington, D. C., and farther South, I can understand Mr. Bunche's position. It would be terribly embarrassing to him in that post in Washington unless every facility in Washington were opened to him as is the case with the other secretaries.

There are dinners galore in hotels and in other swanky places in Washington. No real man would want to be embarrassed at almost every turn.

* * *

I SALUTE MR. BUNCHE. The great trouble with us is that so few Negroes in high places take high ground when it comes to fundamental principles. Fear makes cowards of most of us. If segregation in Washington is one of the reasons why Mr. Bunche refuses Truman's offer, I admire his stand.

Many Negroes in high places would have been afraid to so express themselves. They would have been afraid that it would have prevented future offers and promotions. But taking a stand for a principle which all decent minds must admit to be right, seldom blocks one's path to advancement.

Even if it does, what of it? Bunche will move on from one high position to another. It cannot be otherwise. Hasting stand against segregation in the State Department did not keep him from being appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands. Nobody respects cowards and weaklings.

I AM GLAD Bunche did it because it dramatizes the scandalous character of segregation in the world's greatest capital. I should say to the President that he should abolish segregation in the Nation's capital. How grand it would be if all Negroes in high places would stand up and be counted! Our emancipation would come much faster if we could get rid of our fears and reduce them to the bare minimum.

Only chattel slavery is worse than segregation. And segregation is only one step removed from slavery. No Negro wants segregation and if any Negro says he likes it, he is either stupid or afraid or both.

If there is any Negro who likes segregation or is afraid to tell the world he hates it, whether in the North or in the South, he is a slave and is unfit to lead in a time like this. I salute Ralph Bunche.

MRS. ROOSEVELT HONORED

10-29-49

Upper State B'rith Presents Distinguished Service Award

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 29 (AP)—The Upper New York State Council of B'nai B'rith presented its distinguished service award today to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt "for outstanding Americanism and activity in civic affairs."

The ceremony took place at Mrs. Roosevelt's home, Val- Kill Cottage. The presentation was made by Frank Goldman of Lowell, Mass., international president of B'nai B'rith. 10-30-49

The council cited Mrs. Roosevelt for her "unique contribution to Americanism, her outstanding leadership in the American delegation to the United Nations, and as champion of the cause of human rights."

The award is an annual one. It was made last year to Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War.

Defender Cites 17 Citizens, 9 Groups On 1948 Honor Roll

Defender

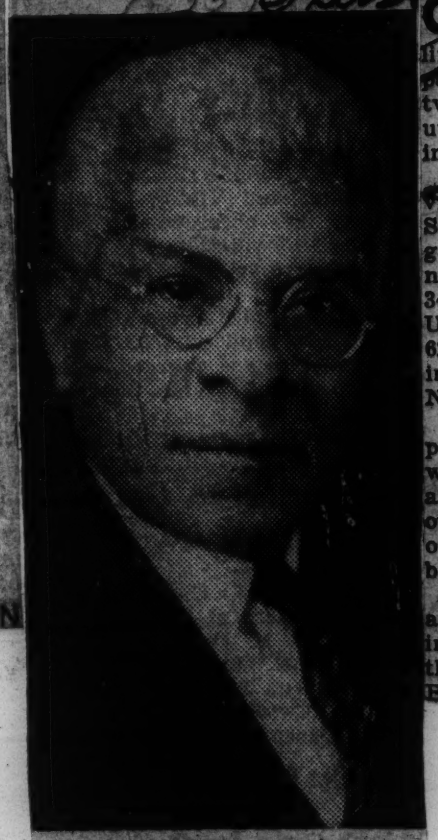
25

Chicago Illinois — Sat-1-8-1949

PRES. HARRY TRUMAN — DR. J. E. WALKER — DREW PEARSON — ALICE COACHMAN — HUBERT HUMPHREY

MRS. HARPER SIBLEY — WILLIAM L. DAWSON

The Courier Salutes



C. C. SPAULDING
. . . spryness belies years

CHARLES Clinton Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, is currently celebrating his twenty-sixth year as the top executive while his concern is observing its fiftieth year of existence.

Born Aug. 4, 1874 in Fayetteville, N. C., white-haired Mr. Spaulding has seen N. C. Mutual grow to the point where it ranks number 123 in a list of America's 346 largest insurance firms in the United States. Approximately 620,000 policyholders are investing their money in one of the Nation's biggest businesses.

The executive was the company's first agent, starting to work on April 1, 1899. Elected as president on May 5, 1923, he oversees his company's far-flung operations with a spryness that belies his years.

A wife, daughter and three sons are all living. Atty. C. C. Spaulding Jr. is legal representative of the concern while sons John and Booker also hold positions.

The Ten Outstanding Men of the Year

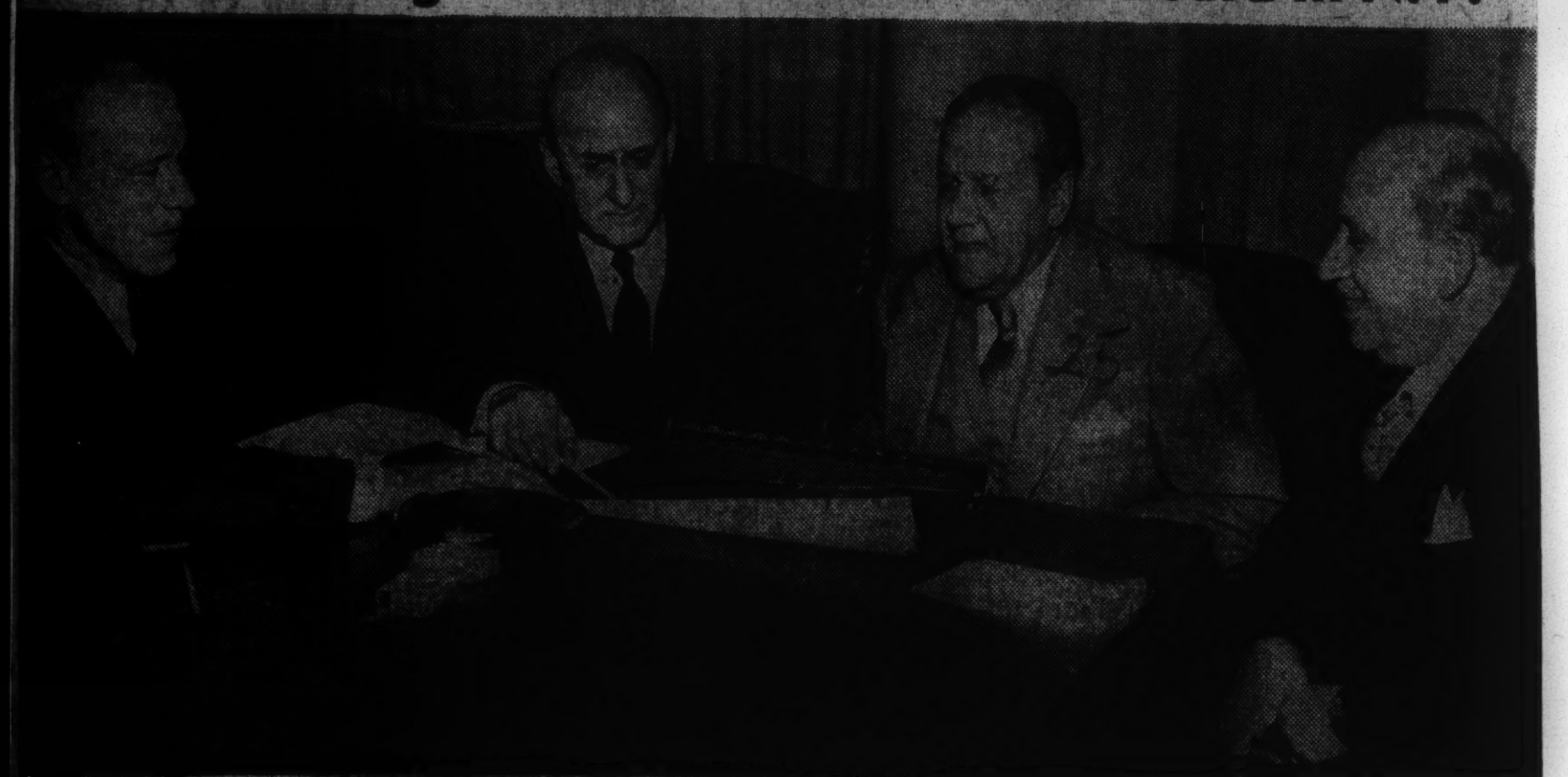
10 Men of Year Include Acheson, Bunche, Robinson

Los Angeles, Dec. 18 (AP)—The 10 outstanding men of the year, as chosen by a survey of 1,500 newspapermen, were announced today in the 1949 edition of Year News Annual.

They are:

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, religion; Secretary of State Dean Acheson, statesmanship; Ralph J. Bunche, world peace; Dr. Charles Seymour, president of Yale University, education; Walter Reuther, president of the C.I.O.-U.A.W., labor; Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodgers second baseman, sports; Serge Koussevitsky, retiring conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, music; Arthur Miller, author of "Death of A Salesman," drama; Stanley Kramer, producer of "Home of The Brave," movies; Milton Berle, radio and television.

Dr. Channing Tobias Elected to Bank Board in N.Y.



Dr. Channing Tobias was elected to the Modern Industrial Bank's Board of Directors in New York last week. From left are Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War; Henry Morgenthau Jr., Dr. Tobias and Jacob Leichtman, president of the bank.

ROY WILKINS CONGRATULATES DR. TOBIAS ON BANK ELECTION

NEW YORK—Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, today congratulated Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund assistant treasurer and a director of the NAACP, on his election to the board of directors of the Modern Industrial Bank of New York. Dr. Tobias is the first Negro in American financial history to serve on the board of a major banking house.

(Mr. Tobias is no longer head of the Colored National YMCA, as reported in last week's SUN-REPORTER. Ed.)

"This is a great step forward for the group," Mr. Wilkins wrote "and another in the long list of honors which have marked your distinguished and unselfish service to not only your own people, but to the nation."

THE COURIER SALUTES

If ever America, and the American Negro needed men of courage, now is the time. In Atty.A.T.Walden of Atlanta, Ga., both the nation and the Negro have a man of courage.

In a vicious attack on Attorneys Walden and Thurgood Marshall, and the NAACP. Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia denounced their demands for enforcement of the Constitution as a safeguard for citizenship rights of Negroes as a "dangerous and revolutionary attack."

His promise was that we will never submit to one inch of encroachment of our traditional pattern of segregation.

Answering him in the stronghold of his own state and in farmore cold logic than the Georgia Governor used in his Oct.22 broadcast of race-bate inspiring denouncement of a school equalization suit, Attorney Walden, NAACP state legal counsel replied:

"If working unceasingly for the uplift of one's race and for the welfare of one's state (is dangerous) I am deeply concerned lest the termites of racial prejudice and intolerance from within might eventually make our America vulnerable from communism from without".

When a voice raises itself for right and justice within the stronghold of terror and hate, that voice is the voice of courage and will be heard when hate and injustice will have to hide from the glare of enlightenment. Atlanta's Atty.A.T.Walden is a man with such voice and courage, and to him The Courier gives this salute: There should be more like him.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier
(Sat). Nov. 12, 1949

Walter White

Walter White, Executive Secretary of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has come to be the symbol of the hopes and aspirations, not alone of 14 millions of Negro Americans but the ready champion of the rights of downtrodden millions of colored people throughout the world. If the Negro is the test of American democracy, as Mr. White has so often said, then it is equally true that no man has worked so hard nor so long as he has to make the practice of this democracy square with its theory. Thus, his private actions, no less than his public utterances become of vital concern.

For this reason and for this reason alone, we are forced to observe some of the recent notoriety surrounding his domestic life. We learn from published statements appearing in the daily and weekly press that his domestic life has fallen upon evil days, that he and Mrs. White, after 27 years of marital union have mutually agreed to separate, and that he has either married or contemplates marriage to another in the near future.

It seems to us, in view of the high and esteemed position to which Mr. White has ascended in the leadership of the Negro people, that he should, by this time, have some clarifying public statement to make, thus clearing the air of foul thinking. As loyal followers and faithful supporters of the aims and objectives of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, we have every moral right to expect such a statement from the man who has reached the apex of leadership and followship only because of this loyal support.

No one but a gump would, for a moment, undertake to regulate the personal lives of our leaders, so long as these lives conform to accepted patterns of conduct among us. Neither would we try to insist upon them stewing in the juice of domestic discord, even if divorce is the only way out.

If, on the other hand, however, that the latter rumor of Mr. White's remarriage is true, then he should, it seems to us, in simple justice and fairness to millions of American Negroes, give up his position as head of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

As an individual, there is nothing unusual nor censorious, in the action taken by Mr. White. But as our leading exponent in the struggle for citizenship rights, his action represents the aspirations and aims of all Negroes. And to give the impression that Negroes or Negro leaders entertain or support such a philosophy is a false anachronism.

Let us repeat, Walter White has been the race's greatest and most militant crusader for justice. Not even the cogent pen of a W. E. B. Dubois could match the statesmanship, influence and leadership of Mr. White. Our only contention here is that if he has remarried, according to the current rumors, then it would be to the best interest of the great masses of Negroes who give life and substance to the NAACP, that he dissociate himself with its leadership at once.

John Powers chooses most beautiful Negro women

CHICAGO—Famed model maker John Robert Powers selects as America's most beautiful Negro women: singer Lena Horne, model Sara Lou Harris, world-famed contralto Marian Anderson, Dr. Jane Wright Jones, Judge Jane Bolin, college student Thelma Porter, Mrs. Ralph J. Bunche, actress Muriel Smith, and Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, American Mother of 1948.

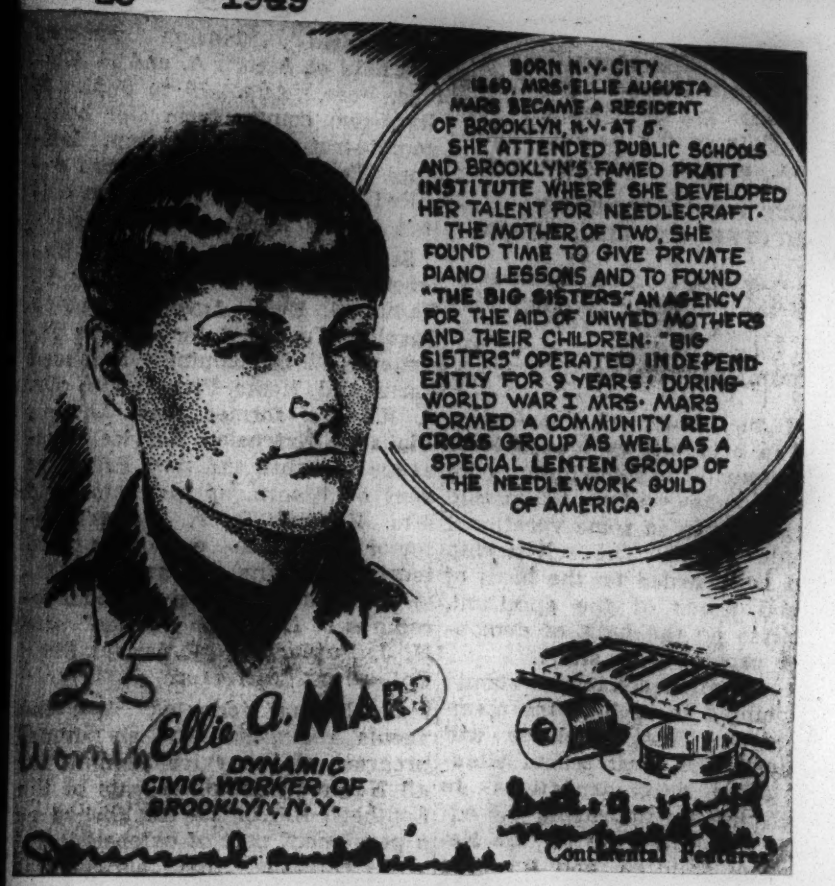
Powers, owner of the largest and best-known model agency in the world, says in November Ebony magazine:

"My idea of beauty is natural beauty which consists of outer and inner glow. Outer glow consists of the appearance of the external features and is very important to well-rounded beauty.

"But I think inner glow is more important for it embraces the core of a woman's being, her natural personality, and is beauty from within which is the only true beauty."

25 1949

Women


BORN N.Y. CITY 1869, MRS. ELLIE AUGUSTA MARS BECAME A RESIDENT OF BROOKLYN, N.Y. AT 5.
SHE ATTENDED PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND BROOKLYN'S FAMED PRATT INSTITUTE WHERE SHE DEVELOPED HER TALENT FOR NEEDLECRAFT.
THE MOTHER OF TWO, SHE FOUND TIME TO GIVE PRIVATE PIANO LESSONS AND TO FOUND "THE BIG SISTERS" AN AGENCY FOR THE AID OF UNWED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN. "BIG SISTERS" OPERATED INDEPENDENTLY FOR 9 YEARS! DURING WORLD WAR I MRS. MARS FORMED A COMMUNITY RED CROSS GROUP AS WELL AS A SPECIAL LENTEN GROUP OF THE NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA.
25
Ellie A. MARS
DYNAMIC CIVIC WORKER OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.
Oct. 9-17
Continental Features

3 In University Women 'JC' Dispute Reinstated

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Three Negro women, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Miss Otelia Cromwell and Miss Mary E. Cromwell, were reinstated in the Washington branch of the American Association of University Women at the national headquarters last Monday night with around 100 women in attendance. At the same meeting a new president was elected to head up the completely reorganized branch which is composed only of those members who did not withdraw from the organization when the AAUW convention voted by more than 2,000 to less than 75 to make "educational qualifications the sole requirement for membership."

The local branch split when Mrs. Terrell, a graduate of Oberlin college applied for readmission into the branch of which she had been a member since 1905. In 1910, however, she let her membership elapse due to pressure of other duties. Last year she applied for reinstatement upon the insistence of Mrs. Clarence F. Swift, a former college mate and long time friend.

This request brought about a dispute among the members of the local branch which resulted in the adoption of a by-laws provision giving the group the right to screen applications. Upon that technicality, Mrs. Terrell was barred from membership. This movement brought the mother organization into the fray. After careful consideration the national AAUW sided with the minority decision stating that all qualified college women, irrespective of color had a right to be admitted to the organization.

The members of the local group who refused to comply with the national organization's decision, withdrew from the group and established what they call a University Woman's club which operates only as a local organization.

The Cromwell sisters, along with Mrs. Terrell, have been members of the association for some 30 years.

A deep low bow to Helen Smith Mason and her staff, who have just turned out "Women United," the new and official [illegible] of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc. [illegible]

All the angles connected with the lye-throwing incident in Atlantic City last week which involved dress designer L'Tanya, her husband, and Marshall Miles, of the Joe Louis set have not yet been told. If the case goe to court, there may be repercussions which will hit the headlines again with plenty of big names.

Alabama Federation Of Women's Clubs Hold Executive Meet

25 Sat. 1-1-49

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Federated Clubs of Decatur and Athens, Ala., were joint hosts to the fiftieth annual meeting of the executive board of the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs recently. The one-day session was held at the Decatur High School with Mrs. M. B. Gaillard of Birmingham, chairman, presiding.

During the business session Mrs. Sallie Wright of Tuscaloosa, chairman of the committee interested in the mentally deficient youth, proposed the purchase of a wheel chair for inmates of the Partlow Hospital at Tuscaloosa. The federation voted to accept the proposal.

FEDERATION HISTORY

Mrs. Sallie Anderson of Birmingham reported that the history of the federation will be ready for distribution at the fifty-first annual meeting of the organization which is slated to be held in Bessemer, June 5-7.

The federation was also reminded by Mrs. I. K. Campfield of Tuskegee Institute and president of the Alabama Federation which is composed of 185 federated clubs of the group's custom of furnishing boxes for the veterans confined at the U. S. Veterans Facility at Tuskegee. She also encouraged each group to make some tangible remembrance of the federation's "scholarship girls," Miss Gwendolyn Cobbs of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., and Miss Irene Jackson at Alabama State College. Club women are requested also to remember the students enrolled at the Margaret Murray Washington Home at Mount Meigs and the Douglass Memorial Home project at Cedar Hill, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Campfield outlined the theme for the June meeting as "Women's Virtues in a Modern World" and urged each club to furnish the chairman of the program committee with the name of a person who can make a contribution on the program. The agenda also included a detailed report of the annual meeting of the national body held last summer in Seattle, Wash., and attended by Mrs. Campfield, Mrs. Gaillard and Dr. W. H. [illegible]

Alabama Club Women Slate Meet

Chicago Defender 1-25 Chicago Ill

Sat. 5-14-49

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's clubs will hold its annual session at Bessemer beginning on Sunday, June 5, at which time Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, of Toledo, Ohio, president of the National Association of Colored Women, will speak on, "Achieving Our Goals."

Sat. 5-14-49

Dr. Deborah Cannon Partridge of Tuskegee Institute, chairman of the program committee, has announced as the theme of the confab, "Ideal Womanhood in a Modern World." Panels and group discussions will center around this theme and it is expected that there will be great interest in the sessions which extend through June 7.

Mrs. J. W. Lawlah, president of the Bessemer City Federation, has announced Mrs. M. F. Tannerhill, of Bessemer, as chairman of housing.

The program of the Alabama club women during the year has included contributions to the happiness of the 2,200 disabled veterans at Tuskegee Institute during the Christmas season; a continuation of two young women in college by aid of the organization; contributions to the "Douglas Day" effort; and observances of "Know Your State Federation Day."

Sat. 6-14-49

An annual feature of the June meeting is the awarding of the "Scholarship Cup," to the club reporting the highest contribution for the scholarship fund. This cup has been won for two years by the women of Anniston and of Tuskegee Institute. The Montgomery clubs have held it one year. There is considerable interest and anxiety concerning the 1949 cup.

Mrs. I. K. Campfield, of Tuskegee Institute, is president of the organization; Mrs. Sallye B. Wright of Tuscaloosa and Mrs. B. M. Montgomery, of Birmingham, are secretaries; and Mrs. Kate M. Mack, of Tuskegee Institute is treasurer. Dr. E. T. Belsaw of Mobile, is chairman of the advisory board and Mrs. M. B. Gaillard of Birmingham, chairman of the executive committee.

ands' "Woman of '48" Award

Afro American

Mrs. Hampton, Band Manager

CHICAGO, Ill.—Gladys Hampton [illegible] hand leader [illegible] been named Outstanding Woman of [illegible] by Lieutenant General Lo[illegible]nia Brown, at the direction of [illegible]ary McLeod Bethune, com[illegible]nander-in-chief of the Woman's [illegible]rmy of National Defense Service.

This is the first time this annual [illegible]ard has been given by the [illegible]ANDS, and it was created to give [illegible]cognition to women who are [illegible]ing distinguished work in their [illegible]lds of endeavor.

[illegible] Brown, who is also [illegible] grand matron of the order [illegible] the Eastern Star, was so im[illegible]ssed by the unusual managerial [illegible] executive ability of the Mrs. [illegible]mpton, the only woman band [illegible]der in America, that she com[illegible]ssioned her colonel in the [illegible]ANDS, an organization whose aid [illegible] service to the men and women in the United States forces in World War II fill a vivid and heart-warming chapter in the annals of that war.

The citation which the WANDS awarded Mrs. Hampton reads in glowing laudatory phrases:

"For outstandingly meritorious service in promoting children's activities, in co-operation with her distinguished husband, Lionel Hampton; for high degree of efficiency and executive ability displayed as manager of the Swing and Tempo Music Publishing Company and the Hamptone Recording Company; for unusual proficiency exhibited in business and managerial capacities as the only woman manager of a band in America; for devoted and untiring work as a distinguished club woman; for being an unquenchable source of inspiration to youth and womanhood everywhere, the Woman's Army of National Defense Service

is pleased to designate Mrs. Gladys Hampton as the "Most Outstanding Woman of 1949".

Lena Horne, MGM movie star and Hazel Scott, wife of Congressman A. Clayton Powell were named Majors in the WANDS.

Women Leaders . . .

Ebony magazine comes forth with an article on women leaders. It includes some familiar faces and names . . . and some . . . although familiar, not quite as nationally known as others. Which, we think, is a good sign. At one time you could count on your ten fingers the women considered at tops in the country. Now our gals are moving up and out so fast it takes ten toes, ten fingers and a box of kitchen matches to count 'em. We did an article in Color magazine (in the May issue) and believe you me, it was a tough job to stop naming names. One thing about this job of writing about women . . . it gives you some hope for the future on mankind. Things have been tough, but they're bound to ease up with our women branching out into every economic venture . . . every profession . . . every single niche where intelligence and patience and fortitude are needed.

In Ebony's list . . . Mary Church Terrell, educator of Dee Cee; Daisy E. Lampkin, organizer for the NAACP for nineteen years and now a full-time vice-president of The Courier, a post she has held for many years also. Public official, Jean Murrell Capers, of Cleveland who is running again for councilwoman of that town; businesswoman Gertrude E. Anderson of Birmingham, Ala., who runs a $15,000 candy business; Arenia C. Mallory, educator in Lexington, Miss., where she founded Saints Industrial School; Atty. Elsie Austin of Cincinnati and Dee Cee, a member of the National Labor Relations Board (she's soooo pretty, too); writer Sue Bailey Thurman of San Francisco, Democrat Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary of the NCNW, who has been very active in Detroit politics; Republican Eunice Hunton Carter, attorney and former assistant district attorney in New York under Dewey; lecturer Henrine Wards Banks, Servicewoman Maj. Harriet West of the Wac, sorority head Alice P. Allen, Iota Phi Lambda prexy of Birmingham, and last, but never least, Mary McLeod Bethune, first lady.

Would Dispel Retirement Rumors As Premature

The Defender Chicago Ill.

I don't know whether it is possible or not to do so, but I'd like to dispel Louis Martin's notion, which unhappily seems to be shared by a few other friends like Clare Boothe Luce, that I am a broken-down wreck about to be tossed on the junk heap.

Mrs. Luce, for example, wrote me a cordial and sympathetic note expressing "regret and distress" at news of my illness and inviting me, "if you are strong enough to travel," to stop by for a talk at her Connecticut home if I happened to be motoring in that neighborhood, and my friend Louis Martin, as you read recently in the Defender, dolefully speculates on who will take the places of Mrs. Bethune, Dr. Tobias, Philip Randolph, Lester Granger and myself when senility and illness mow us down.

One would think that a quintuple memorial service was sched[illegible]
[illegible]ited for no later than week after next, to hear Louis tell it.

Before the line of applicants for our jobs begins to form, let [illegible]me assure you that I never saw Mrs. Bethune and Channing [illegible]Tobias as physically vigorous and intellectually dynamic as they were a few days ago on the train from Hyde Park. Lester Granger looked equally lively at the New York City reception to Ralph Bunche, while Philip Randolph seems to be doing all right by himself as he dashes about the country. As for myself, aside from fatigue which is the result of too many years without vacations and too few weekends without speaking engagements and travel, I have no intention of buying a wheel chair for a good many years to come.

Here are the facts. During the war I got banged up a bit in a plane crash in the Pacific. In 1946 I had a heart attack in the Virgin Islands. Three of New York's best specialists have told me that my trouble is more functional than organic, and warned that if I don't immediately reduce the burdens of administrative work I will be in for serious trouble. They promise, on the other hand, a number of years of active life if only I will lead a more "amiable" existence.

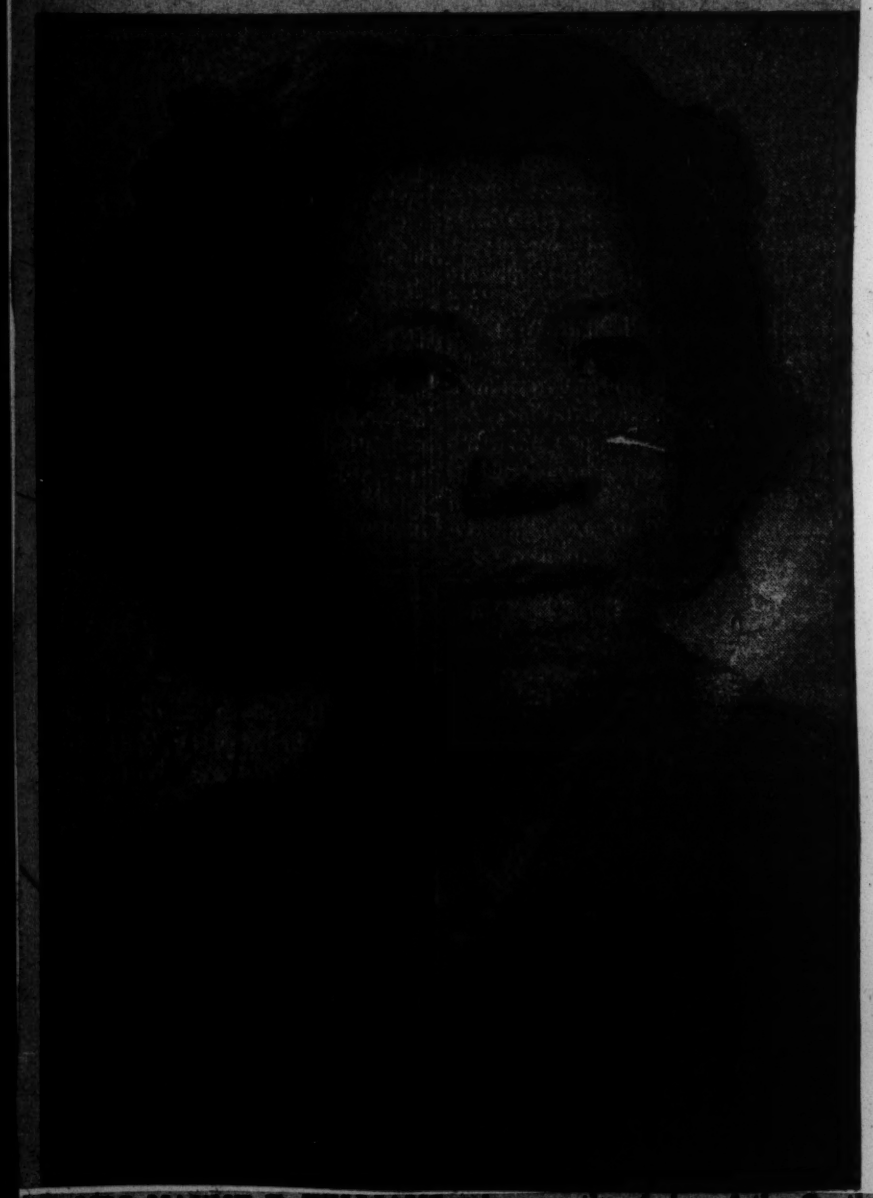
There comes a time in the life of every man when he would like to utilize such information, experience and even possibly a little wisdom which he may have gathered over the years. It was, therefore, these two circumstances — the doctor's orders and the desire to gain time for reflection, writing and study — that prompted, after more than two years of thought, my recent

[illegible]nation as secretary of the NAACP. In submitting it, I had [illegible]ightest thought of lessening my interest in or contributing [illegible]ota less of whatever I could contribute to the cause which [illegible]been the focus of my entire life. Particularly that part of my [illegible]since I saw as a boy human beings killed on the streets of [illegible]ta for no offense except that of having been born with dark [illegible]. It is my hope and determination, on the other hand, to [illegible]tribute more through being freed of the back-breaking day-[illegible]y administrative chores.

Disappointing though it may be to some, there is no inten[illegible]of my "turning in my uniform," as Lillian Scott so gently [illegible]sed it, for many years to come. Nor do I see any signs of [illegible]other four members of Louis Martin's team, with whom I [illegible]had the joy of playing, turning theirs in either. I have [illegible]ed to the NAACP Board's insistence that I take a year's [illegible]of absence and then decide on the basis of the then[illegible]ing situation whether I'll resume play as a regular member [illegible]e team or serve as a pinch hitter.

But whether I'm on the team or the sidelines, I'll still be [illegible]my utmost to make the American dream of freedom for [illegible]s citizens and for all people everywhere come true. That I [illegible]e you.

New AKA Southeastern Regional Directo



MRS MAYME E. WILLIAMS, who was the choice of the Southeastern region for Director, was elected at the twenty-eighth annual Boule which met December 27-31, 1948, at Washington, D. C. Chapters in this region are located in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Sat 2-19-49

Mrs. Williams, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, received her formal education at Wilberforce university, Arkansas State college, University of Cincinnati, Vassar college and Columbia university. She is past president of the Arkansas State P. T. A. She is a social studies instructor chairman of the Murrell Branch Y. W. C. A., secretary of the local T. B. Association, and for many years had served as editor of the National P. T. A. official organ, "Our National Family." Mrs. Williams is the retired basileus of Gamma Zeta Omega chapter of Miami. Her husband, Prof. Charles L. Williams, is the principal of the Booker T. Washington high school in Miami. She was replaced of her local chapter by Soror Sara Scott Martin. (ANP)

VISITS ATLANTA FRIENDS — Miss Jane Hunter, founder of the Phyllis Wheatley Association, Cleveland, Ohio, has been visiting Atlanta friends as houseguest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jeter, 1731 Hill-

liard Street, N. E. She is enroute to Washington, D. C., where she will make an address at the Lincoln Day Dinner, sponsored by the Republican National Committee, at the Mayflower Hotel, February 4.

Noted Social Worker "Can't" Retire From Uplift Service

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sat. 2-6-49.

25

By RUBYE WEAVER

The spirit of Miss Jane Hunter will never die!

Through the years the dogged determination, coupled with "A Nickel and a Prayer" will be a beacon light for all social agencies, will serve as inspiration for all altruists who dedicate their lives to useful service.

It was a genuine pleasure to interview this grand lady of renown, who after serving as head of the National Phyllis Wheatley Association for 37 years is now moving out into broader and richer fields, heading the National Phyllis Wheatley Foundation. Her motto seems to be "Making Better Best." I found her to be so human, so charming, so down-to-earth. Few women possess such determination, such stamina, such vision. Sat. 2-6-49

Miss Hunter was retired last year in December and was signally honored with a National Appreciation Dinner. From this momentous occasion $13,600 was realized. Since that time the amount has been increased to $20,000, which sum serves as the nucleus for the Foundation.

ENLARGES WORK.

The National Phyllis Wheatley Foundation is designed to enlarge the work of the Association. The year 1954 will mark the 200th birthday of Phyllis Wheatley. For this anniversary Miss Hunter has set a $100,000 goal, and she hopes to place this noble character in the Hall of Fame at this time.

The Foundation strives to reach those girls of sterling character and talent who have not been reached by other organizations. It has a three-fold objective:

1. Educate women in cities, teaching them how to organize clubs, plan programs and raise money.
2. Provide part-scholarships for worthy high school girls to get college training as background for Association work.
3. Provide a laboratory which will have money controlled by women themselves so that field work may be given trainees.

The Foundation will give aid to any city interested in organizing such centers.

The organization of the Phillis Wheatley Association in Cleveland 37 years ago by Miss Hunter was no mere accident; it was the culmination of a series of events which the organizer had experienced during the early years of her life. Having been brought up in domestic confusion and frustration, robbed of family life when she was quite a child and exposed to the perils and privations of life when she was quite young, convinced Miss Hunter of the crying need of a home which would give the comfort, the joy, the love and protection which was found wanting in most rooming houses.

Her mother died before she could fulfill dreams for their happiness together, and as recompense she vowed to dedicate her life to service for others, determined that she would give to others that which she had been unable to give her mother.

12 ASSOCIATIONS.

Today there 12 Associations in the United States, four of which are in Ohio. The mother institution at Cleveland is an 11-story structure, debt-free, valued at $852,435 with annual salaries totaling $62,000.

Operating on an annual $1,500 budget in 1911, the Cleveland Association now operates on a $154,000 annual budget; accommodates 600 children and as many adults daily; employs 18 professional people on the staff; offers training in industries (sewing, upholstery, art); offers training in music, both vocal and instrumental and maintains a nursery school and library. Recently $74,000 has been allocated for new additions and $21,000 for a swimming pool on the 263-acre camp site, which is located 24 miles from the city.

The Association is maintained by gifts from both races and rental fees from the 150 permanent occupants of the home. Supervision is handled by cultured women who have special skills. Former students now serve as members of the Board, — librarians, house keepers, true wives and wonderful mothers. Only one has lived a full life and yet she has not reached her three score and ten. She stated that she wants to live twenty years longer. We found that science was inadequate to measure the distance that is deeply embedded in the depths of the souls of men. We wanted to be close to the living heart.

Her autobiography, Nickel and a Prayer, gives a vivid picture of her Christ and the Christ of both the Phillis Wheatley Association and the Foundation as given by Miss Hunter has not reached her three score and ten. She stated that she wants to live twenty years longer. We found that science was inadequate to measure the distance that is deeply embedded in the depths of the souls of men. We wanted to be close to the living heart.

Her autobiography, Nickel and a Prayer, gives a vivid picture of her Christ and the Christ of both the

struggles and triumphs. Her trials and tribulations were many, but she used them as stepping stones. Her Associations which were born during her hours of greatest despair are living monuments to her unselfish service to others.

Clark To Honor Dr. Stella B. Brookes

Daily World, Atlanta

Clark College will honor Dr. Stella Brewer Brookes for 25 years of service to the school and to the community. Formal recognition of the lengthy service of Dr. Brookes will be given at the commencement exercises next Wednesday, June 7. The many students whom she has taught, the many faculty members with whom she has been associated during the years, and the many friends who are acquainted with her work will gladly join the college in this acknowledgment of the faithful service she has rendered during these years. Sat. 6-4-49

Dr. Brookes is a native of Austin, Texas. She came to Clark in 1924 as head of the department of English after graduating Summa Cum Laude from Wiley College, Marshall, Texas in 1923. Following graduation, she taught one year at Walden College, Nashville, Tenn.

After several years of teaching at Clark, Dr. Brookes pursued graduate work at the University of Michigan, receiving the Master of Arts degree from that institution. She later pursued studies in English with specific interest in American folklore at Cornell University, Ithica, New York, having received the degree Doctor of Philosophy from that University in 1946. Daily World

While studying at Cornell, Dr. Brookes was elected to membership in Phi Delta Gamma and Pi Lambda Theta, national honorary societies.

She is the author of a book soon to be published by the University of Georgia Press, entitled, "Folklore in the Writings of Joel Chandler Harris." Among her other contributions are articles and book reviews to: The Journal of the National Association of College Women, The Journal of Higher Education Among Negroes, the New Mexico Quarterly and Phylon.

Dr. Brookes' interest and service have extended the bounds of the college campus into the Atlanta community. She has served as Chairman of the Women's Division of the NAACP, she has addressed many local, state and national organizations, and has served as a member of the Georgia Interracial Committee and the Education Committee of the YWCA.

Dr. Brookes is the wife of the late Professor E. Luther Brookes, whom she met on the Clark University campus and who, at the time of his death in March, 1944, had taught physics and chemistry at Clark twenty-one years, and was head of the department of chemistry at the time of his passing.

DR. STELLA BREWER BROOKES

Mrs. Harriett Wright Lemon To Address Ga. State Grads

St. Louis Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Mrs. Harriet Wright Lemon, daughter of the late Major R. R. Wright, Sr. and a graduate of Georgia State college in the Class of 1919, will be the principal speaker at the annual GSC Alumni banquet Tuesday evening, June 7. Pric. 6-3-49

She has been treasurer of the famed Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company in Philadelphia since 1948. Mrs Wright studied at Radcliff college, Cambridge, Mass., the year following her graduation from Georgia State. She was the first Negro to be admitted to the American Institute of Banking from which she was graduated after four years of study. She has also attended the University of Pennsylvania Evening School of Accounts and Finance.

Recently the active Georgia State College Alumnus compiled a book of "Speeches of Major R. R. Wright, Sr." with a short life sketch of the outstanding banker and educator, which is now on sale in all of the largest Philadelphia department stores. Major Wright was the founder and first president of Georgia State. 6-3-49

Mrs. Lemon is a director of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company, executive chairman, Thrift Committee; executive secretary, Housewives Association; member of the Board of directors of the Bureau for Colored Children; member of Advisory Committee for Pennsylvania Week, and Notary Public for the County of Philadelphia.

In 1947 Mrs. Lemon was presented an Award of Merit for outstanding service from the Inter-Urban League. She received a pin for outstanding service in the 1948 YMCA drive, and in the same year was selected as one of the three women on the Afro-American honor holl. During the year she organized the National Freedom Day Luncheon committee, which has become one of the strongest civic organizations in the City of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Lemon has travelled extensively in Europe, South America and Haiti. 6-3-49

S. C. ADOPTS NATL. PHILLIS WHEATLEY PROGRAM

California Voice
Oakland, Calif.
Sat. 4-15-49

JANE E. HUNTER

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 12—South Carolina honored one of its outstanding daughters, Miss Jane E. Hunter, by becoming the first state to accept the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation program, a plan sponsored by Miss Hunter to encourage young women to emulate the life of America's first Negro poetess, Phillis Wheatley. 4-15-49

Three nationally famous colleges and four of the state's leading high schools adopted the program following Miss Hunter's recent visit to her home state. Miss Hunter, a native of Pendleton, South Carolina, won international recognition as founder of the Phillis Wheatley Association, on the finest community endeavors of its kind. Through Miss Hunter's personal efforts, an eleven story modern building has been erected to house the all-around program which aids working young women in Cleveland's teeming central areas.

Miss Hunter resigned her post as executive secretary of the Association this year after thirty-seven years of service. The tireless worker, not content with retirement, decided to devote her time in attempting to carry the spirit of Phillis Wheatley to other communities throughout the nation. Encouraged by her friends, she established the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation.

First to grasp the ideas were South Carolinians, who were well familiar with Miss Hunter's work. This spring a joint meeting was sponsored at Allen University and Benedict College with students and faculty gathered to hear Miss Hunter explain the aims and purpose of the National Foundation. 4-15-49

Mrs. Eugenia D. Higgins, wife of President Higgins of Allen, with Mrs. Duckett, a faculty member, organized first Phillis Wheatley chapter with young women from the freshman and sophmore classes. Benedict's President, Dr. J. A. Bacoate's endorsed the program as an entire curricular activity for first and second year students.

At Claflin College in Orangeburg, Dr. J. J. Seabrook authorized Mrs. Ernest Finney, the librarian, to immediately order a supply of Phillis Wheatley literature to enable Claflin girls to familiarize themselves with the life of the famous poetess.

South Carolina high school principals who endorsed the program are: Professors Joseph E. Beck, Greenville; Allen Code, Seneca; W. H. Thompson, Pendleton, S. C., and Mrs. Perry of Anderson. All have agreed to give annual recognition to May 7, designated by the Foundation as the day of national observation of Phillis Wheatley birthday.

Other objectives of the foundation is to raise a $50,000 scholarship fund for worthy girls desiring to study social service; to encourage the establishment of homes for low wage industrial girls similar to the famous Cleveland Association. The foundation is prepared to give any club, church woman and fraternal organizations information on its national program

MISS MABEL HALL NAMED BTW "TEACHER OF YEAR"

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Due. 6-14-49

MISS MABEL HALL

A Washington high school Teacher of the Year was fittingly honored by co-workers in her department, her principal and by friends and neighbors of her church and community during the closing events of the school year.

The honoree, Miss Mabel F. Hall, was the unanimous choice of the English department for recognition of her loyal and distingushed service as a teacher and for her sweet spirit of cooperation and support in every good endeavor, in the school, the church and the community.

Miss Hall was honored at a special party, planned by the teachers for her in the Library of the school, 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 30, at which time tender and affectionate regards were brought to her by close friends and associates.

Prof. C. N. Cornell, the principal, spoke of Miss Hall's splendid contribution to the school and her splendid qualities as a teacher. Mrs. Mrs. L. D. Shivery, head of the English department, and who was instrumental in initiating the special recognition for Miss Hall gave the principal address, which was a glowing tribute to her as a co-worker, and a valued teacher, genuinely interested in her children and their moral and intellectual growth and guidance.

Prof. Frederick Hall, her brother and head of the Music department of the Alabama State Teachers College, bore her greetings from the home, representing the mother and three sisters. Miss Hall's three little nephews, Virgil and David Julian Hodges and Frederick Hall, Jr., spoke for themselves, when they sprang to their feet, each making impromptu speeches of love and esteem for their aunt, with David Julian presenting the bouquet of Red Roses and a bunch of blue violets.

In the absence of President W. A. Fountain, Dean E. C. Mitchell, of Morris Brown College, extolled the honoree for her outstanding ability and service and her versatility as a student and alumna of her school. Prof. C. L. Harper, a former Washington high school principal, lauded Miss Hall for her work as a teacher and her service in the community.

Due 6-14-49

Others bearng felicitations to English instructor included Edward Small, a ninth grade pupil of Miss Hall's present Home Room class, Edward Lawson, another of her co-workers, who once was a student of Miss Hall in the department. "Miss Hall, said he affectionately, "inspired me in my youth to become an English teacher. And such success as I might enjoy today has in large measure, been truly inspiredby her deep insight as a teacher and her loving kindness as a personality."

Her pastor, Rev. R. H. Porter, spoke fittingly of her as a church worker and Sun. School teacher. Miss Ruth C. Modiste made the presentation of a beautiful Bulova wrist watch, specially carved and engraved, with the inscription, "A tribute from the English department." Her English students presented a beautiful Silver Loving Cup, with words: "To Our Teacher-With Love."

the World

Miss Hall's response was masterful. Her clear diction and ready flow of English and her grace and poise, all blended to make a quiet assembly know that all praises from the department were in order and that they had given honor to one who richly merited that honor.

Atlanta Ga.

With refreshments, autographs and the glad hand extended by all present the English department ended a beautiful affair highlighting the year's calendar at the school.

To Receive Finer Womanhood Award

The Weekly Review

Alpha Sigma Zeta Chapter, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc., has selected Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, pioneer citizen of Birmingham, as their finer woman of the year 1949. She will be awarded a beautifully engraved silver loving cup by the sorority during their annual finer womanhood worship service with the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. John W. Goodgame, Minister, February 7, 1949.

Tu, 2-18-49

Having spent most of her earlier years in the city doing social work, Mrs. Fletcher is specially prepared for the work that has earned for her this coveted honor. She completed her literary training at Hampton Institute, Virginia, and her graduate nurse training at A. and M. College, Normal, Alabama.

The Weekly Review

On coming to Birmingham in 1906, she at once entered into the field of nursing. She pioneered such positions as head nurse of the Children's Home Hospital, County nurse for the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and nurse for the United Charity, the first social organization in this city.

He unique experiences in these various fields inspired her to accept the challenge of Miss Bertha C. Clement in 192 to establish a camp for Negro children. This dream was realized in 1924 under the sponsorship of the local Nurses Association and the Girls' Reserve League. Her tremendous efforts and sacrifices along with the support of her thousands of friends have been effective in the growth of the camp.

At present the facilities include 137 acres of land drained by a big shady creek for swimming, five buildings complete, three pump wells, adequate sanitation, electric lights, and numerous other conveniences for campers.

B'ham

Recently, the name has been changed from "Camp Margaret Murray Washington," to "Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher," in honor of its founder and director.

Nov 2-19-49

Through the courtesy of Pastor Goodgame, Zeta will broadcast the ceremony honoring this fine woman. All of those who are unable to attend the services are invited to tune in on the regular Sunday morning worship hour of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church on the date mentioned.

Sued By Howard Dean For $50'000

Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, administrative assistant for the United States Employment Service, Washington, is being sued by Dr. Joseph H. Johnson, dean of the Howard University medical school, for $50,000. The dean alleges that she called him a communist.

Washington Tribune 8-19-49

Louisiana Woman Honored By Pope

Chicago Defender Sat 1-29-49

LAFAYETTE, La. — A woman years old. At the time there was who has spent 40 of the 60 years only one church in Lake Charles, of her life in the cause of religion Immaculate Conception, which for members of her race in Lake served both whites and Negroes. Charles, La., is among six women She worked with the pastor, gathof the Diocese of Lafayette who ered around her a group of Negroes have merited the Papal honor of arranged for rectification of Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice invalid marriages, taught catechisms and instructed many for conferred by Pope Pius XII on baptism. Her work flourished to such an the women, and on an equal num- extent that soon a church became ber of men of the diocess as mem- necessary, and in 1919 Sacred bers of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, has been made by Most Rev. Jules B. Jeanmard, Catholic Bishop of Lafayette.

Sacred Heart of Jesus Church was established.

The one who has just received the honor is Miss Eleanor N. Figaro, who came from Lafayette to Lake Charles in 1908, when 20

Dawson's Secretary Made Committee Clerk

Atlanta Daily World rwd. 2-2-49

ON TRUMAN COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Christine Ray Davis was appointed last week as clerk of the House Committee on Executive Expenditures.

She served with the Citizens committee for the Election of President Harry S. Truman, at the national democratic headquarters in New York, during the recent campaign.

Because of her efficiency and capabilities, Mrs. Davis was elevated to the distinction of serving as clerk of a congressional committee, committee clerk when Congressman Dawson became chairman of the committee which carries a salary of $9,000 per annum. 2-2-49 Committee on Expenditures.

Mrs. Davis has served as a congressional secretary for 12 years, six of these she worked as secretary to Congressman Arthur Mitchell, and the other six as secretary to Congressman William L. Dawson.

HER MAJESTY GREETS AMERICAN SCHOOLMA'AM London, Eng. —Queen Elizabeth has one of her brighest smiles for Miss N. Foster, teacher at the Roosevelt School, Gary, Indiana, as her majesty received visiting school teachers from the U. S. and Canada at Lambeth Palace. Other teachers wait in line to the right of the Queen. (INP)

Women (General)

RECALLS GARFIELD INAUGURAL—Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, internationally known linguist, educator, author and clubwoman, is pictured as she appeared when attending the Garfield inaugural ball in 1881. The second picture is a recent photo of Dr. Terrell.

Noted Woman Discusses Pomp and Ceremony of Garfield's Inauguration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, one of the Nation's most revered women, last week recalled for The Courier the great thrill, excitement and joy she experienced when, as an Oberlin College freshman in 1881, she came home to Washington and attended the President Garfield inaugural ball.

Daughter of the celebrated Robert Reed Churches Mrs. Terrell went to the ball as guest of Senator and Mrs. Blanche K. Bruce, close friends of the Church family. Passage of more than sixty years and a lifetime of exceptional activity and achievements have not dimmed the venerable Mrs. Terrell's recollection of the Garfield inaugural. Also attending the ball, Mrs. Terrell said, was P. B. S. Pinchback, who governed Louisiana briefly.

POMP AND SPLENDOR

"I still visualize the pomp and splendor of the occasion," Mrs. Terrell said. "The ladies were all beautifully gowned, the gentlemen were all so gracious and attentive. You can imagine the thrill I knew as a college freshman attending my first big affair."

Her greatest thrill of the evening, Mrs. Terrell said, was being introduced to the immortal Frederick Douglass, then at the zenith of his career. Mr. Douglass commended her ambition and encouraged her to stick to her course. Mrs. Terrell recalled attending other inaugurals including those of Cleveland, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, but none is recalled with as much pleasure as that of Garfield's, she said.

Widow of the late Municipal Court Judge Robert H. Terrell, Mrs. Terrell went on from Oberlin to become internationally known. She was one of the founders of the National Association of Colored Women; traveled and lectured abroad extensively; taught at M Street High School here and is author of several books.

RECEIVES DOCTORATE

In June, 1948, Howard University awarded her the Doctor of Humane Letters degree; ten days afterwards she was given the same degree by Wilberforce University, the first women thus honored in that school's 115-year history.

Mrs. Terrell takes greatest pride, however, in her eleven years serv-

ice as the first colored woman ever appointed a Board of Education member in the country. She was first appointed in 1895 by Education Commissioner Ross and was again appointed when the system was changed and appointments were made by District Court judges.

Still very actively interested in innumerable national and community projects, Mrs. Terrell said she was not too interested in current inaugural activities. "I will probably go to see the parade," she said.

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-11-49

Mrs. Bob Weaver was one of several new members elected to the board of Riverdale Children's Association.

Mrs. Gladys Hampton Designated 'Woman of the Year' by WANDS

CHICAGO—Mrs. Gladys Hampton, wife and business manager of band leader Lionel Hampton has been named "Most Outstanding Woman of 1948" by the Women's Army of National Defense Service, of which Mrs. Mary McLead Bethune is commander-in-chief. Mrs. Hampton was named by Lieut. Gen. Lovonia Brown of the WANDS. Mrs. Hampton was designated colonel by the Wands. At the same time Miss Lena Horne, motion picture star, and Mrs. Hazel Scott Powell, concert artist and wife of Cong. Adam C. Powell, were named majors by the Wands.

The Wands created the award to give recognition to women who are doing distinguished work in their respective fields of endeavor.

CITED FOR ABILITY

Mrs. Hampton was cited for her managerial and executive ability in handling the affairs of the Lionel Hampton organization, including the Temple and Swing Music Company and the Hamptone Recording Company; for promoting children's activities, and for her work as a clubwoman.

General Brown, who made the awards, is Grand Worthy Matron of The Order of Eastern Star.

Jane Hunter Is Native Of S. Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C.— South Carolina honored one of its outstanding daughters, Miss Jane E. Hunter, by becoming the first state to accept the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation program ... a plan sponsored by Miss Hunter to encourage young women to emulate the life of America's first Negro poetess, Phillis Wheatley.

Three nationally famous colleges and four of the state's leading high schools adopted the program following Miss Hunter's recent visit to her home state. Miss Hunter, a native of Pendleton, South Carolina won international recognition as founder of the Phillis Wheatley Association. one of the finest com-

tion are to raise a $50,000 scholarship fund for worthy girls desiring to study social service; to encourage the establishment of homes for low-wage, industrial girls similar to the famous Cleveland Association. The foundation is prepared to give any club, church women or fraternal organization information on its national program.

First to grasp the ideas were South Carolinians, who were well familiar with Miss Hunter's work. This spring a joint meeting was sponsored at Allen University and Benedict College with students and faculty gathered to hear Miss Hunter explain the aims and purpose of the National Foundation. Mrs. Eugenia D. Higgins, wife of

Other objectives of the foundation are: Professors Joseph E. Beck, Greenville; Allen Code, Seneca; W. H. Thompson, Pendleton, S. C., and Mrs. Perry of Anderson. All have agreed to give annual recognition to May 7, designated by the Foundation as the day of national observance of Phillis Wheatley's birthday.

LITERATURE TO CLAFLIN

At Claflin College in Orangeburg Dr. J. J. Seabrook authorized Mrs Ernest Finney, the librarian, to immediately order a supply of Phillis Wheatley literature to enable Claflin girls to familiarize themselves with the life of the famous poetess.

South Carolina high school principals who endorsed the program are: Professors Joseph E. Beck, Greenville; Allen Code, Seneca; W. H. Thompson, Pendleton, S. C., and Mrs. Perry of Anderson. All have agreed to give annual recognition to May 7, designated by the Foundation as the day of national observance of Phillis Wheatley's birthday.

Other objectives of the founda-

President Higgins of Allen, with Mrs. Duckett, a faculty member, organized the first Phillis Wheatley chapter with young women from the freshman and sophomore classes. Benedicts' President, Dr. J. A. Bacoate endorsed the program as an extra curricular activity for 1st and second year students.

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RETIRED AFTER 37 YEARS

Miss Hunter resigned her post as executive secretary of the Association this year after 37 years of service. The tireless worker, not content with retirement, decided to devote her time in attempting to carry the spirit of Phillis Wheatley to other communities throughout the nation. Encouraged by her friends, she established the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation.

First to grasp the ideas were

South Carolinians, who were well familiar with Miss Hunter's work. This spring a joint meeting was sponsored at Allen University and Benedict College with students and faculty gathered to hear Miss Hunter explain the aims and purpose of the National Foundation. Mrs. Eugenia D. Higgins, wife of

Women Made Gains, Big News During '48

By MARY RANSOM

WITH the sounds of the bells chiming in 1949 still ringing in our ears, let's pause a minute and take one last look at the women and events that made headlines in 1948. Nineteen hundred and forty-eight was a year of big news, with many new names springing into the limelight, and the women of America had their share of it. They pioneered in new fields, made news in old fields, and generally distinguished themselves in a manner which will be difficult to cap in 1949.

Being in the spotlight is nothing new for **Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander**, wife of a lawyer, and a distinguished attorney in her own right, but she climaxed her work on President Truman's civil rights committee by figuring in the civil rights case which led to the directive to the Washington, D. C., airport to drop the race barriers in its restaurant and grill. Mrs. Alexander was refused service at the airport and answered by immediately filing suit against the concern. The non-segregation order was the result of her action and that of two other people, one of whom was **Mrs. Helen Nash** of Washington.

Hazel Scott and **Lena Horne** got a share of newsprint when both of them protested against engagements at places where segregation is practiced. Miss Scott refused to perform a scheduled concert in Texas when she learned that Negroes in the audience would be segregated. Miss Horne announced that she will not sing again at the Copacabana night club in New York City after she discovered that Negroes were being refused admittance.

Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher made headlines when she figured in the test case before the Oklahoma Supreme Court seeking admittance to the University of Oklahoma law school. The tumult and shouting over her case had hardly died down, when the news was quietly released that **Edith Mae Irby** had been admitted, on an unsegregated basis to the medical schol at Arkansas University.

* * * *

A long distinguished career came to an end late this fall when **Dr. Sara Brown** of the Howard University board of trustees was killed in a bus accident. Dr. Brown was an educator of some note and started her career by being the first woman appointed to the university board of trustees in 1924.

An act of almost unexcelled heroism which cost her her life, may end in a posthumous award of the Carnegie Hero Medal to **Mrs. Lottie Washington** of Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Washington snatched a three-year-old white boy out of the path of a speeding truck in time to save him, but was struck herself. She subsequently died of the injuries.

Edith McAllister Alexander, associate director of the mayor's committee on unity in New York City, made headlines when she became the first of her race to become a major party candidate for Presidential elector.

Still in the field of politics, **Mrs. Elaine Brown**, of Norfolk, Va., and **Mrs. Nancy Thomas Wheeler** of Portsmouth, Va., made names for themselves in the South. Mrs. Brown, an active civc worker in her city, has the distinction of being the first Negro City Commiteewoman in the South. Mrs. Wheeler, well known Portsmouth business woman, took the plunge and ran for city council in that city. Although she didn't win, her action in entering the race marks a step up for women in politics.

Mrs. Olivia Dilworth Clark, formerly of Suffolk, Va., and now with the Rose Meta cosmetics firm as co-mangaer, continued to be in the nation's limelight as she and her partner, Rose Morgan made a going concern of their firm.

Perhaps **Alice Coachman** was the biggest headline grabber when she brought fame and honor to the United States at the London olympic games last August. Miss Coachman set a new olympic record in the high jump field and proved to be the only American winner in that field.

Major Harriet West figured in the news along with the announcement of the reactivation of the Women's Army Corps in conjunction with the peacetime draft. Major West has been commended for her work in the WAC during World War II.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, always a spotlighter, continued to be newsworthy as she announced not only a nation-wide drive for members in the National Council of Negro Women, but also launched a nation-wide protest to be culminated with a New York City meeting in the protest of the treatment given **Carol Brice** by the D. A. R. when they refused to allow her to sing at Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Buena Kelly Berry, president of the Women's Auxiliary of Norfolk Community Hospital in Norfolk, Va., continued her nation-wide work with the Daughter Elks as she traveled to all points of the nation and Canada pursuing her job as grand financier secretary of the organization.

* * * *

A brief glance at other women who hit the headlines brings forth such names as **Hattie McDaniel**, who is the first woman of her race to star in a radio program. She's the Beulah of the show of the same name on a nation-wide hookup. Then there's **Marian Anderson**, the famous singer who was honored for her long battle for civil rights at the opening of New Jersey radio station WVNJ; **Muriel Rahn**, who sang the title role in "Aida" at the Metropolitan Opera in New York; and **Muriel Smith**, who starred in a short-lived play on Broadway called "Set My People Free." Miss Smith's acting received applause from the critics, and had nothing to do with the play's folding.

Summing up, women really stepped forward and showed the country what they can do in any field, or for any cause in 1948. It will be interesting to see these and other unheralded achievements topped in 1949.

Women, Churches Say Tax Unfair To Low-Income Consumer Groups

WASHINGTON

Three national organizations carried their fight for repeal of anti-margarine laws to the U.S. Senate last week.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the National Council of Negro Women, Dr. W. H. Jernagin, of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, and Mrs. Corrine Lowry, of the National Association of Colored Women, sent statements to the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry, urging the repeal of anti-margarine laws which, disadvantage consumers and farmers.

Consumers Affected

Mrs. Bethune declared that all low-income consumers are affected by the discriminatory taxes which the butter interests have kept on margarine for the last 63 years. And she pointed out that cotton and soybean farmers also are handicapped by these unfair restrictions.

Dr. Jernagin described in his statement how churches and other rural institutions, as well as the people, themselves, are disadvantaged by the unfair taxes on margarine which is a cottonseed oil and soybean oil product. Said he, "The cottonseed money is all that many tenants and sharecroppers clear at settlement time and taxes are steadily whittling that away."

Mrs. Lowry, NACW executive secretary told the senators that anti-margarine laws discriminate against farmers and consumers. "The discrimination against consumers is apparent to anyone familiar with the effects of the Federal and State anti-margarine laws," she said.

Continuing, Mrs. Lowry added, "Housewives lose thousands of pounds of margarine every year while coloring it at home. No matter how careful they are, some of their margarine sticks to the container and is lost," the NACW secretary declared.

Pressed by colored and white farmers and consumers, the House repealed all anti-margarine laws on April 1 by a vote of 287 to 89. It is now before the Senate for action.

"WOMEN LEADERS"

400 Manhattan Ave.: There appeared in the July, 1949 issue of Ebony Magazine an article under the heading "Women Leaders," a list purported to name the ten most outstanding public women. For some reason the name that should have appeared highest on this list was not mentioned—Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman.

Mrs. Hedgeman has accomplished a great deal for the good of the race and good understanding between all peoples. Her work in the FEPC and ofganizational work in the YWCA are well known throughout the United States.

My letter expresses the sentiments of a large number of our people.

Founder of Juveniles Now 111 Years Old

POMARIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Mrs. Lou Glasgow, known to all the folks around Pomaria, and to the [illegible] as "Granny Lou," still gets about quite a bit although she is now 111 years old. Granny Lou became world famous in 1923 when at the age of 85 she founded the Juveniles.

She organized this group as a church society especially to help orphan children. It is a kind of burial insurance group for children 1 to 8 years old. A branch of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church, the Juveniles has 4,500 members in the state of South Carolina.

Mrs. Glasgow attends the St. Marks church where she has occupied the same chair for 60 years. She joined church 98 years ago at the New Hope church.

"It was a white folk church," she said, referring to New Hope. "The preacher received me in membership and shook my mand."

Explaining how she decided to organize the Juveniles, she said:

"One day I was washing and noticed a neighbor child who begged me for a bucket of meal to feed herself and her four brothers. When that little girl left I began to look into the problem of children whose parents were dead or could not support them properly. These thoughts gave me the idea of starting the Juveniles."

Recently the Juveniles paid tribute to Granny Lou with a celebration at her church. Gifts from children all over the church flooded in.

1919 Graduate Speaks At Georgia State

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Mrs. Harriet Wright Lemon, daughter of the late Major R. R. Wright, Sr., and a graduate of Georgia State College in the Class of 1919, was principal speaker at the annual GSC Alumni banquet, Tuesday, June 7.

She has been treasurer of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust company in Philadelphia since 1948. Mrs. Wright studied at Radcliff college, Cambridge, Mass., the year following her graduation from Georgia State.

She was the first Negro to be admitted to the American Institute of Banking, from which she was graduated after four years of study. She has also attended the University of Pennsylvania Evening School of Accounts and Finance.

GEORGIA EDITORS SAY

Honor to a Notable Negro

Atlanta Constitution

(Macon Telegraph)

Something of the true spirit of the Deep South was indicated when Rollins College, at Winter Park, Fla., awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities to Mary McCloud Bethune, 73-year-old self-educated Negro woman who founded the National Council of Negro Women.

Mary Bethune, who was born in a cotton picker's shack in South Carolina, is President Emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla., a coeducational Negro school which she founded 38 years ago and directed for 31 years.

Pres. Hamilton Holt, of Rollins College, praised the elderly Negro as one who has "demonstrated that from the humblest beginnings and through the most adverse circumstances, it is still possible for one who has the zeal, intelligence, courage, and never-failing faith in God, to rise from the humblest cabin in the land to a place of honor and influence among the world's eminent."

Rollins College is to be congratulated upon conferring this high honor on a Negro woman whose life story should be an inspiration, not only to her own race but to all the people of this land of opportunity.

Degree Conferred

Mrs. Bethune Is Honored By Rollins

Washington Post

Winter Park, Fla., Feb. 21 (U.P.).—Mary McLeod Bethune, 73-year-old self-educated founder of the National Council of Negro Women, was awarded an honorary doctor of humanities degree today by Rollins College. She was the first member of her race ever to receive such an honor from a Southern school.

Mary Bethune

Mrs. Bethune, born in a cotton picker's shack in South Carolina, is president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla., a coeducational Negro school which she founded 38 years ago and directed for 31 years.

President Hamilton Holt of Rollins said she had "demonstrated that from the humblest beginnings and through the most adverse circumstances, it is still possible for one who has the will, intelligence, courage and never-failing faith in God to rise from the humblest cabin in the land to a place of honor and influence among the world's eminent.

"In paying honor to you, we show again our own faith in the land which made your career a reality," he told Mrs. Bethune.

Mrs. Bethune, dressed in academic robes, received the degree without comment.

Rollins also conferred honorary degrees on President Karl T. Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's Board on Atomic Bombs; Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System news analyst, and Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dr. Bethune Turns Down Invitation To D. C. Meet

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Council of Negro Women today announced her withdrawal as a sponsor of the Legislative Assembly and Rally scheduled to be held here February 11 and 12.

Thurs. 2-3-49

Mrs. Bethune said she decided to withdraw her sponsorship after a "careful review" of the sponsors list revealed the names of a number of persons "who have allowed themselves or their names to be associated with activities and organizations with whose methods and purposes I am unable to agree."

She stated that when she consented to serve as a sponsor, it was her impression that the meeting was being held under the auspices of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World. However, the official Call to the assembly and rally had led her to believe otherwise," she said.

In a letter to Dr. J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, who is heading up the 2-day meeting, Mrs. Bethune flatly refused to allow her name or that of her organization to be used in conjunction with "Those who have chosen methods and procedures with which I choose not to be identified."

She reminded Mr. Wilson that her entire life and work "have been devoted to the attainment of the goals . . . of first class citizenship for all men." She pointed out that in her opinion "significant steps forward" have been made in the realization of these objectives. She made clear, however, that she intended "to do nothing to imperil these opportunities or allow our opponents to take advantage of us in advancing extraneous issues."

Expressing confidence that the objectives which all Americans seek can be achieved "along the lines of the best traditions of the Nation of which we are a part, "Mrs. Bethune stated emphatically, "I have no intention or desire to change that approach."

She told Mr. Wilson that she was confident and hopeful that "you will use your personal influence and the tremendous power of your great organization to continue to work with me to promote the welfare of our people in accordance with sound and indigenous American constitutional principles."

White Fla.

School Cites Mrs. Bethune

Chicago Defender

Sat. 2-26-49

By VENICE SPRAGGS

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Rollins college, oldest institution of higher education in Florida, Monday conferred on Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters, marking the first time in history that a southern white educational institution has so honored a Negro.

The degree was awarded by President Hamilton Holt at the mid-winter convocation in observance of the 64th anniversary of the founding of Rollins at Winter Park in 1885.

This signal recognition of Mrs. Bethune's contributions to educational, interracial, and interculturral advancement in America puts Rollins college out in the forefront of southern educational institutions.

It is seen as a positive strengthening of the Democratic ideals which President Holt has preached since he came to Rollins 23 years ago as president.

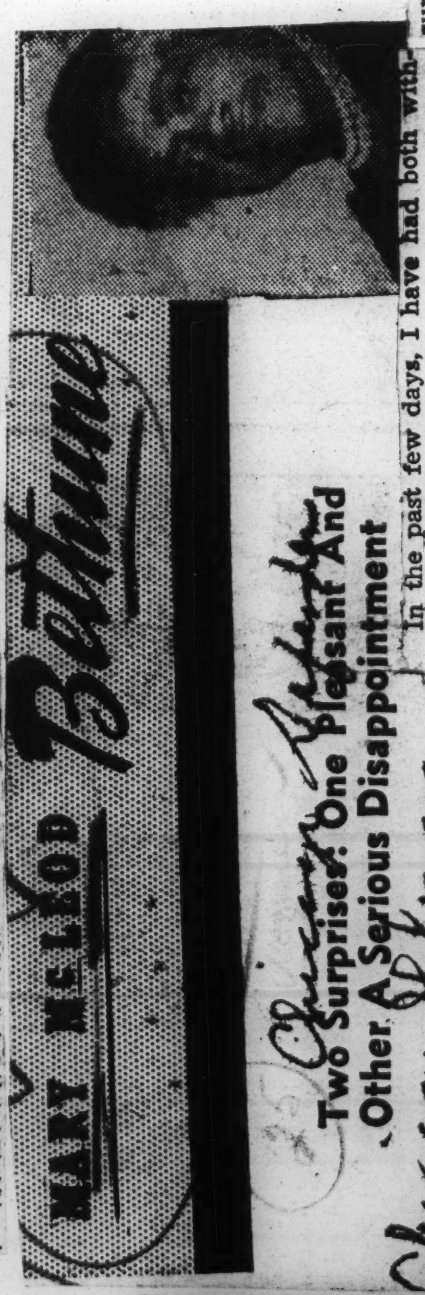
Former Editor, Consultant

As former editor of "The Independent" and "Harpers Weekly," Dr. Holt is perhaps best known as one of the national chief supporters of the former league of nations founded by President Woodrow Wilson whom he served as consultant. He was also an official observer at the founding of the United States in San Francisco.

Rollins College was the first college in Florida to receive membership in the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools. The college is fully recognized by the Florida State Department of Education and the New York Department of Education.

The ideals of the institution as set forth by its president state: "The past world conflict has taught us democracy can survive only if we utilize to the utmost the talents of each individual. Thus we believe sound individualization in education is the most effective way to lead our students into paths that will fortify them, as loyal followers of democratic ideals, to withstand the shocks of these days and prepare them to create a permanent peace resting on the foundation of true democracy."

In addition to Mrs. Bethune receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities were: Rev. Albert J. CcCartney, Director of the Chicago Sunday Evening Hour; Edward R. Murrow, CBS news commentator; Sergie Koussevitzky, Director of Boston Symphony Orchestra. The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was awarded to Commissioner Leonard Dyer, U. S. Navy, retired, while the honorary degree of Doctor of Law was awarded to Earl T. Compton, president M. I. T. and Chief of Staff Board Atomic Bombs and Eugene R. Smith, retired educator; Paul E. Stillwell, member of Board of



surprise, they had flown to California, expenses paid, a number of people my life has touched over the years.

And for my future, I was presented a 16-millimeter projector and screen for Bethune-Cookman College, a diamond-studded Bulova wrist watch for myself, and an appeal to a nation-wide audience for contributions to Bethune-Cookman College's building and endowment funds.

That was the surprise. The disappointment was the result of the Administration's effort to

Chicago Defender

Two Surprises: One Pleasant And Other A Serious Disappointment

AT MY AGE, I think I am better equipped to withstand disappointments than pleasant surprises. Having lived over 70 years as a Negro, I've become accustomed to disappointments. I've regarded them as only temporary conditions—

In the past few days, I have had both with-in a few days of each other.

The pleasant surprise came when the National Broadcasting Company commanded my presence in Los Angeles on the evening of March 15. All I knew about the program was that it was to be some kind of biographical sketch of my life. Imagine my surprise when I found myself on the Philip Morris Tobacco Company's "This Is Your Life" program, led by genial Ralph Edwards.

They had dug up many little facts about my career of service. And to my great pleasure and

revise the obsolete and undemocratic rule of the Senate on filibustering, so as to pave the way for enactment of civil rights legislation.

The loss of that battle, while disappointing in itself, was not so piercing a blow as the way the Republicans appear to have insulted our intelligence.

I cannot help but believe that it was the party strategy to try and dupe the Negro into believing that all the fault lay on the Administration's door step.

Much of the fault may have been due to faulty management and strategy. But it seems to me it was no accident that the majority of the 23 Republicans who joined the southerners in defeating the Barkley ruling were from states where no Negro vote of appreciable size could affect them.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oregon, Washington and Maine.

This looked very much as if it was a prearranged and pre-conceived strategy of the party to try to fool the voters in the states where individual Republican Senators have to face a strong Negro vote. That, in my mind makes the plotters as guilty as the players.

No one likes to be played for a sucker.

And it seems to me that we have one of two alternatives—to put the Republicans back in Congressional power in 1950 (though they had chance in the 80th Congress and muffed it), or to elect enough northern Democrats to make it possible for the Administration to carry out its platform and pledges. The answer to this latter alternative might come from Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and California.

Bethune Retiring

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, 74, founder of Bethune-Cookman College and the National Council of Negro Women announced last week that she would retire in November as president of the organization, which she has headed for fourteen years.

THIS IS YOUR LIFE BROADCAST, conducted from Hollywood by Ralph Edwards, dramatized the story of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, last week, and beamed it from coast to coast over NBC. Highlights, and personal triumphs of educator and rights campaigner were worked into show with musical background. Left to right: Edwards (foreground), Mrs. Arabella Dennison, Dr. Bethune's secretary for 15 years, her son, Albert Bethune, Mrs. Cecelia Smith of Washington, a former school mate, Leroy Bazell, Daytona Beach, who cared for her son as a child, Mrs. Sadie Franklin, former pupil, Mrs. Charlotte Clark, dean of instruction at Bethune-Cookman College, Mrs. Lucy Mitchell, Boston settlement house worker, and Dr. Bethune seated at the microphone.

Mary McLeod Bethune

You've traveled far
A long, long way
From the low, low ground of sorrow;
Born handicapped, born underfoot,
An underling, disfavored,
Yet, with the yeast of dauntlessness
Fermenting in your heart,
Nothing could bind you, hold you,
Keep you girt around.
Your spiri... ...d
All tetheri... —all deadal bars—
You climbed!
Climbed highest ladders, round by round
You mounted, finding kindly hands to aid you,
Hearts to understand.
The world made way for you,
Your face became a Sesame, and then
You reached the height, a smiling hill,
And, standing there, firm and secure
Reached down with gentle, loving hand
To those who followed after you,
Who struggled up the cruel way—
Gave comfort, succor, cried aloud,
"Come up, come on, stand by my side."

—GEORGIA DOUGLAS JOHNSON.

First for a First

U.S. Negroes look upon Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune as the First Lady of their race. She was born of former slaves in South Carolina, walked five miles a day to school. Years later, she founded a school of her own, finally became president of coeducational Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla. At 73, she is a dumpy, bright-eyed lady with a penchant for floppy hats and an unquenchably quiet determination to better the lot of her race. "I like Mary Bethune," Franklin D. Roosevelt once remarked. "She has kept her feet on the ground—and they are definitely planted in plowed soil."

Last week, Mary Bethune's plowing reaped a reward not even the late great Booker T. Washington had achieved. At Winter Park, Fla., she had been awarded an honorary degree (Doctor of Humanities) from Rollins College. It was the first time a Negro had ever been honored that way by a white college in the South.

25 1949

Women (Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune)

Toki types -By-

A Good Thing . . .

Pittsburgh Courier

When Mary McLeod Bethune burst on Pittsburgh last week like a flaming torch . . . she did two things. She stood on the platform of Grace Memorial Church . . . as Woman's Day speaker . . . as the living symbol of "success." She didn't make a speech as such . . . she merely stood there, a Negro woman who could be nothing else but . . . and told how she came up from a cotton-picking youngster to be the country's foremost woman of color . . . and without a doubt, one of the country's leading women of any color. It wasn't what she said that counted . . . it was what she represented, standing there in view of several hundred enthusiastic men and women. She was the living, breathing example of what can happen if "you're prepared." From the cotton field to the White House as a friend and confere of Presidents . . . that is her story . . . and it brings hope, courage, and a new determination to win, to everyone who sees her.

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 6-11-49

Secondly, Mrs. Bethune dropped this very important thought in the minds of the Metropolitan Council meeting the next night . . . when she told the assembled women that it was her desire to change the name of the National Council of Negro Women . . . to . . . the National Council of United Women! Which is an extremely important idea. If we, as Negroes, continue to fight discrimination, prejudice, segregation . . . why on earth must we tag every organization with the word "Negro"? Of course, there are certain situations where the word may be important . . . but the average club, group and organization should stop and think twice before they designate themselves as racial. By always naming your race, you are definitely segregating your group from every other organization. With Mrs. Bethune admitting women of all races into the Council, how on earth can you name the organization "Negro"? We hope that each Metropolitan Council okays the idea. It's more than just a good thought . . . it's a good thing to do.

Mrs. Bethune Leaves For Haiti After 74th Birthday Celebration

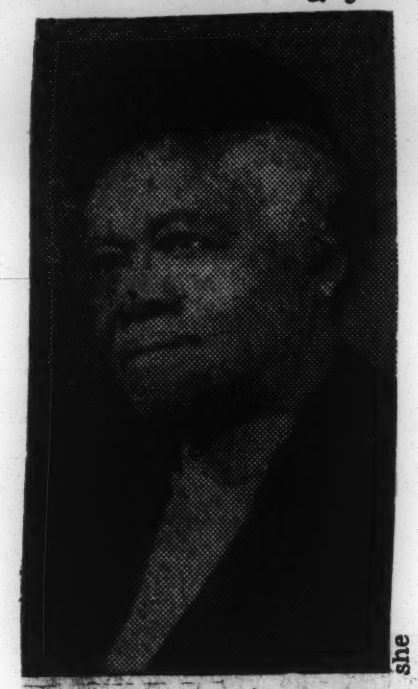
Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — A program honoring the 74th birthday of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune was held at the college auditorium on Sunday afternoon, July 10. A reception followed in the college refectory and exhibits of the honor citations and awards presented her during the years from this and other countries, were displayed in the college library. Sun. 7-17-49

Hundreds attended the program in the afternoon which in Pantomime form told the story of the life of the illustrious founder-president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College. The women of the campus were in charge of the affair.

Dr. Bethune was born in Maysville, S. C., July 10, 1875. Her parents, Samuel and Patsy McLeod, had just been recently freed from slavery. She was considered the joy and pride of her parents. Because of her service to her people, Negroes affectionately consider her as queen of her race.

Mrs. Bethune left the campus on Monday enroute to Miami where she will fly to Haiti as the guest of that government. She will spend two weeks making an educational survey of the country and will make a report of recommendation to the Haitian president. She will also devote time to the organizing of women groups. Mrs. Bethune wil lbe accompanied by Miss Malorie of the Pineywood School of Mississippi, Mrs. Fannie Ponder, an official of the National Council of Negro Women and Mrs. Constance Daniels Secretary to Mrs. Bethune.



MRS. M. M. BETHUNE

Mrs. Bethune Decorated By Haitian Government

Daily Worker
Atlanta, Ga. 7-14-49

Back In U.S. After Conferences For Haitian Women

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Mary McLeod Bethune, Grand Officer, Order of Honor and Merit of the Republic of Haiti, is back in the United States, after a ten-day visit to the Black Republic as the guest of its Government.

The decoration was bestowed on the noted woman leader, last week, at ceremonies at the Club L'Amicale, before a distinguished gathering of teachers, educators, friends and high Government officials, and climaxed a series of honors and courtesies which began on her arrival in Haiti on July 12. Sun. 7-24-49

A full schedule of conferences with government officials and leaders in civic affairs has shared space with a reception given in her honor at the National Palace by President and Mme. Dumarsais Estime; a reception by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Timoleon Brutus and Mme. Brutus; luncheon at the American Embassy with Ambassador and Mrs. de Courcy; a gathering at the Association of Artists and Writers, and visits to schools, orphanages, hospitals, the celebrated Haitian Art Center, and to national shrines and points of scenic interest.

CONCERN SHOWN

Mrs. Bethune showed particular concern for the Haitian woman and her problems, and in problems of education, and spent much time in conference with Haitian leaders of education, including the Minister of Education, Andre Vieux, discussing ways and means of carrying progressive educational programs into rural areas. Sun. 7-24-49

In a stirring address at the Association of Artists and Writers, the educator challenged Haitian women to action with the words of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose cane she gripped for emphasis as she said: "There is nothing to fear but fear itself!" and added, "This is the hour for Haitian women to stand on their feet and be counted!"

Mrs. Bethune revealed that one of the urgent recommendations which she would make to the Haitian Government would be for the extension of the franchise to the women of Haiti. She stated that she had already received assurance from President Dumarsais Estime and members of this Cabinet that steps toward full citizenship for women, through the extension of the franchise, have already been taken.

WOMEN REPRESENTED

Haitian women, called "shy" by their men folks, were ably represented in conferences and conversations by competent and self-assured leaders such as Mme. Estime, the wife of the President, Mme. Fortuna Guery, Inspector General of Education, Mme. Alice Garoutes, President of the Women's League, and many others. Some were tearfully grateful for the impetus given to their struggles for equality by Mrs. Bethune's visit. Sun. 7-24-49

All of Haiti, from the National Palace to night clubs, opened its doors to the American leader, who declared, "I realize that I am treading for the first time on the soil of a great country controlled by black people—I have never been so thrilled!" 7-24-49

Our Opinions

Mrs. Bethune Steps Down, But Not Out

LAST WEEK at the 14th annual meeting of the National Council of Negro Women, its beloved founder and president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, retired as active head of the mammoth organization.

In its fourteen-year history close to a million women of color have actively participated in this American movement to bring the blessings of our democratic system to all of God's children.

The thrilling story of the founding and growth of the NCNW, however, is but one chapter in the life story of Mrs. Bethune. She has become a world figure and a national force which reaches beyond the orbits of race and color and touches the whole American society.

President Truman testified to this fact in his personal message to the NCNW and by his presence at the annual meeting. He declared:

"Fourteen years ago this organization was founded by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who is retiring this year. I am sure that Mrs. Bethune's retirement as president of this organization will not mean her retirement from public life. That is something we should all hate to see.

"She brought to the National Youth Administration a conviction that its program must reach all young people regardless of race, religion or color. She has been in the forefront of those who worked for better housing and for larger employment opportunities through improved training and through the extension of fair employment practices.

"Mrs. Bethune remained until recently the president of a unique educational institution, Bethune-Cookman College, which she founded and developed to serve Negro youth, and which stands as a monument to her vision, her energy and her faith."

President Truman coupled his personal tribute to Mrs. Bethune with a strong pledge to fight with all his power for the enactment of his civil rights program. He told the delegates:

"We are going to continue to advance in our program of bringing equal rights and equal opportunities to all citizens. In that cause there is no retreat and no retirement, and I know Mrs. Bethune is going to stand by me as she has from the beginning."

In his praise of Mrs. Bethune, the President spoke the heart-felt sentiment of all Americans of goodwill who have known this great American woman. It was fitting that Mr. Truman should re-dedicate himself to the cause of which Mrs. Bethune has waged an unending struggle almost since her birth three-quarters of a century ago.

BIG TOWN

by James L. Hicks

Congressman Adam C. Powell continues to confound the politicians in Harlem as to what he will or will not do next.

He is not too dependent on their support, for he has enough members in his church to re-elect him and they will always do it as long as he makes an occasional trip to Washington and cusses out Congressman Rankin of Mississippi.

Last Monday Powell failed to show up at a political luncheon for Bob Wagner despite the fact that he had been announced as the featured speaker, along with Wagner. After the meeting, one embarrassed politician, trying to explain Mr. Powell's absence summed it up this way: "When we ask Adam where he is going, he starts telling us where he has been!"

That crack is on a par with one made by Congressman Vito Marcantonio in referring to Newbold Morris, one of his opponents for Mayor of the Big Town. Said Marcantonio: "Morris is a man from nowhere going home!" . . . .

Now After V.I. Governorship

Now that Bill Hastie has been nominated for a Federal judgeship, the scramble is already on for his job as governor of the Virgin Islands. If you are a betting man, you can parlay these three men and make some money: Lester Walton, former Liberian minister; Ed Dudley, present ambassador to Liberia, and Dr. Godfrey Nurse of Harlem. If you don't like parlays, put your money on Lester Walton's nose. . . .

Pretty Ora Brinkley, the Philadelphia society editor, dashed up to the Big Town last week and got swept off her feet by praise agent Major Robinson. Their phrases of praises for each other were something to hear.

Tribute to Great Lady

When Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune rose to speak at the Bob Wagner luncheon last Monday everyone in the house, including the press, rose to acknowledge her. Mrs. Bethune may not have known it, but it was a signal honor for the press to rise.

In the newspaper world unwritten protocol requires reporters to refrain from clapping at the press table and to remain absolutely impartial as to the speakers on the platform.

Ordinarily, in New York, the only time reporters rise at the press table is when the Star-Spangled Banner is played. The press doesn't rise even when Mayor O'Dwyer makes his dramatic entry. . . .

The Rinkey Dinks' silhouette dance on Nov. 6, at the Club Sudan

Washington-(ANP)-"Mrs. Bethune told us she is now 74 years old,I could not help hoping that, if I reached that age some years from now, I would have as much faith in human beings and in their powers of achievement," declared Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt last week in her daily column.

Mrs. Roosevelt had attended a meeting of the Brooklyn Council of Negro Women, an affiliate of the National Council of Negro Women. She remarked about the inspiration which Mrs.Bethune, who is retiring from the presidency of the national group this Fall, brought to the meeting.

It is the opinion of Mrs. Roosevelt that the achievements which Mrs.Bethune has made give her faith in the possibilities for others of her race.

Also present at the Brooklyn meeting were a woman from the Israel delegation to the U.N. and a woman from Liberia. They spoke on human rights in their respective countries.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 10-20-49

NCNW Entertains Home Agents From North Carolina

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune (center), with some of the 40 home demonstration agents from North Carolina, who visited Washington last week and were feted at a tea at the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women. From left: Mrs. Dazelle F. Lowe, and Mrs. Ruby Carraway, district home agent; Miss Patsey Graves, FHA home economist; Mrs. Rosa T. Winchester, president of the North Carolina Home Agents Association, Dr. Madeline Kirkland, director of home economics in Washington public schools; and Mrs. Edith B. Tate, food economist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. Bethune Leads Campaign to Aid Haitian Orphan Refugees

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is enlisting the support of women throughout the country in an effort to help provide a shelter and home for refugee, orphaned, Haitian colored children.

During her recent visit to the Caribbean Republic, Mrs. Bethune learned that the thousands of homeless waifs who might grow up into good citizens if given half an opportunity, constituted one of the greatest juvenile problems facing the country.

The proposed home already has been started under the leadership of Mme. Lucienne Estime, wife of the President of Haiti.

Foundation Laid

Its foundation has been laid and construction started, largely through funds gathered by American Friends, a Quaker organization, through Mrs. J. Max Bond two years ago, but funds are sorely needed now for major construction work.

"If women in this country, who have so much of everything and who are so bountifully blessed saw these youngsters, their hearts would go out to these children in their distress," Mrs. Bethune told a delegation of North Carolina home demonstration agents visiting Washington and who were guests at a reception at the National Council for Negro Women.

"I want the women of America everywhere to open their purses and help this worthy cause," she said.

Mrs. Bethune said she was so impressed with the need that on a great occasion in Haiti she stood proxy for the women of the United States and pledged in their name that they would raise $25,000 for the cause "and I know the women will stand by me," she said.

Mme. Estime, is in New York this month. She made a brief trip to America for business purposes and undoubtedly will hope to help the project for she is keenly interested in its success.

VALENTINE-BAINES

DANVILLE, Va. — Mr. and Mrs. Bedford Baines of this city have announced the marriage of their daughter, Edna Louise, to Edward Valentine of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed on Sept. 2 in Atlantic City, N.J.

Noted Woman To Heat Own Life's Story Portrayed

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 3-15-49
Atlantans Asked
To Listen 25 mar
Tonight At 8

NEW YORK—"This Is Your Life" one of NBC's most popular documentary programs, presented the life of Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder-President of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., in an half-hour program on Tuesday evening, March 15 on a coast to coast network. Several of Mrs. Bethune's most prominent associates and colleagues in her work with the Council, and in the field of education and government, including Mrs. Gertrude Jackson, Mrs. Arabella Denniston and A Philip Randolph of New York City; Mrs. Lucy Miller Mitchell of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Sadie Mills Franklin and Mrs. Cecelia C. Smith of Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. Charlotte Ford Clark, Leroy Bazzell and Albert McLeod Bethune, Sr. (son of Mrs. Bethune), all of Daytona Beach, Florida collaborated with the National Broadcasting Company in preparing this program.

Twenty-three (23) national Negro women's organizations, members of the National Council of Negro Women, and 83 Metropolitan Councils of the National Council located in principal cities throughout the country prepared listener groups for this program which came as a key development during the current interracial national membership enlistment drive of National Council of Negro Women, designed to secure 100,000 new members during the campaign period. The current campaign aims to strengthen the Council's hand in its fight for "Civil and Human Right for All" on both national and international levels.

3/15/49 Sue.

Rollins College, at Winter Park, Florida honored Mrs. Bethune recently with the degree of Doctor of Humanities. She is the first of her race ever to be honored.

Mrs. Bethune was a recent guest of the women of the West Hunter Street Baptist church, Rev. A. Franklin Fisher, pastor, under whose auspices she addressed a large audience here last Friday night at the Wheat Street Baptist church, Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor.

The program will be presented on broadcast at 8 o'clock tonight EST. The Phillip Morris.

MRS. BETHUNE HIGHLY HONORED WHILE ON VACATION TRIP IN HAITI

Black Republic
Feb 5-6-49

French Blacks Open Arms to American Leader and Entourage During Visit

Oklahoma City Okla.

GIVEN "ORDER OF HONOR AND MERIT" AWARD

25 Wash. Tribune Mar. 10

PORT-au-PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP) — Mary McLeod Bethune, grand officer of the Order of Honor and Merit of the Republic of Haiti, is back in the United States after a 10-day visit to the Black Republic as the guest of its government.

The decoration was bestowed on the noted woman leader last week, at ceremonies at the Club L'Amicale, before a distinguished gathering of teachers, educators, friends and high Government officials, and climaxed a series of honors and courtesies which began on her arrival in Haiti on July 12.

A full schedule of conferences with government officials and leaders in civic affairs has shared space with the reception given in her honor at the national palace by President and Mme. Dumarsais Estime; a reception by the Minister of Foreign Affairs with Ambassador and Mrs. de Courcy; a gathering at the Association of Artists and Writers, and visits to schools, orphanages, hospitals, the celebrated Haitian Art center, and to national shrines and points of scenic interest.

Mrs. Bethune showed particular concern for the Haitian woman and her problems, and in problems of education, and spent much time in conference with Haitian leaders of education, including the Ministers of Education, Andre Vieux, discussing ways and means of carrying progressive educational programs into rural areas.

In a stirring address at the Association of Artists and Writers, the educator challenged Haitian women to action with the words of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose cane she gripped for emphasis as she said, "There is nothing to fear but fear itself!" and added "This is the hour for Haitian women to stand on their feet and be counted!"

Mrs. Bethune revealed that one of the urgent recommendations which she would make to the Haitian government would be for the extension of the franchise to the women of Haiti. She stated that she had already received assurance from President Dumarsais Estime and members of his cabinet that steps toward full citizenship for women, through the extension of the franchise, have already been taken.

Haitian women, called "shy" by their men folks, were ably represented in conferences and conversations by competent and self-assured leaders such as Mme. Estime, the wife of the President, Mme. Fortuna Guery, inspector general of education, Mme. Alice Garout, president of the women's league, and many others. Some were tearfully grateful for the impetus given to their struggles for equality by Mrs. Bethune's visit.

All of Haiti, from the national palace to night clubs, opened its doors to the American leader, who declared, "I realize that I am treading for the first time on the soil of a great country controlled by black people—I have never been so thrilled!"

The President of Haiti, a leader of few words, expressed the feelings of his people for their guest, the woman whom he called "The First Lady of Color in the World," with a huge basket of red and white roses, which she treasured throughout her stay.

Members of Mrs. Bethune's party, Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniel of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Fannye Ayre Ponder of St. Petersburg, Fla., were graciously received with her. Mrs. Arenia Mallory, vice president of the National Council of Negro Women, who was to have accompanied the group, was unable to make the trip, because of illness.

Mrs. Bethune has been a valuable person in our democracy. She has worked with groups in our to perform, not because they were large and heavy, but they were tasks which challenged her courage, and whose performance satisfied the yearnings of her inner life and gave her zest.

vironment and denial of the privilege of exercising a free will to challenge her ambitions, or to place limitations upon her aspirations.

As a consequence, Mrs. Bethune has achieved a personality that will forever remain in the peoples hall of fame.

If her first achievement was in maturing an unusual personality, her second achievement was the use has made of this dynamic personality, her second achievement was the use she made of this dynamic personality at every level of her growth and development.

Among her other fine attributes of character, Mrs. Bethune had the virtue of industry. With her, there was no idleness. Nor, indeed was there seeking an easy way of living. She was eager to find the large and heavy tasks

Lest We Forget

By Frank L. Williams

RETIREMENT OF MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

The public press is carrying the news that Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is anticipating the day of her retirement from a very busy, useful, and full public career.

Mrs. Bethune's many friends distributed over the entire country, conscious of the fact that she has, through many years, given herself wholeheartedly to the service of her country and the welfare of humankind, will welcome the news that she is to be relieved of much of the routine [illegible] and doing. From the [illegible] of the company of rendering wholesome service she moves up to the status of emeritus president. Here she is to be concerned with broader interests, the more complex problems of mankind. About her [illegible] built the shrine which devotees will resort for wisdom, and the baptism of a new spirit, and an inspiration to achieve higher purposes and nobler goals.

Her voice is not to be stilled so long as there is energy for its manifestation; her hands are not to be left empty so long as there are heads upon which they may be placed as channels of blessings to one's fellows; her presence is to be assurance that the prophets still abide with us.

This article is not to be concerned with those activities in Mrs. Bethune's life which are part and parcel of all human careers.

Of course, she was born in obscurity and poverty. While the doors of school houses were being opened to Negro children, the schools were hardly more than a pretense to learning, a shadowy token of what might someday be both the promise and hope of the nation. The home in which she was born the greatest heritage [illegible] be claimed by any human be[illegible], lacked many of the appointments and facilities regarded today as essential for good living. Worse still, was the atmosphere of the community in which she must begin to [illegible] experience life. There was no recognition of the dignity of human nature with a colored skin. Negro women were despoiled and exploited to the uttermost for the satisfaction of beastly and depraved white men. The law supplied no protection for a Negro girl or woman. She was simply a victim of the wild passions and undisciplined impulses of vicious white men. She carried the burdens of the kitchen and field. She was always under subjection to the whims, stupidity, and uncontrolled emotions of white women. Mrs. Bethune shared with all her Negro women the torturing experience of the slave atmosphere. Her glory is that, though her spirit was horribly abused and her body shamefully treated, she nourished and cherished her ambitions and aspirations. She heard the voice of her nobler self and responded to its call. She harbored no illusion about being as other women. She chose only to be herself. This self she fashioned according to its nature. So, the personality of Mrs. Bethune is the growth and fruitage of being well-born, as the Greeks would insist. She did not choose to contaminate her nature to have it appear different from what was intended. She would be herself in figure, in voice, in carriage, in posture, in thoughts, in emotions, and aspirations. Her inner life set the pattern for all the expressions of her being. Her highest achievement is attained by, refusing to allow birth in poverty and obscurity, growth to adulthood in an enervating and deadening social and political en-

social and political activities. This cooperation has always been in the democratic spirit. Because she was so deeply baptized in this spirit she could confer with the President of the United States, in the executive offices, in Washington, with the same composure as she had been wont to exhibit in fellowship with a companion worker in the cotton fields of South Carolina.

And now may she retire with the baptism of love of her fellows and with the peace granted her by the Heavenly Father, as to a faithful steward in His vineyard.

District Woman Takes Helm

Dr. Bethune Eulogized As NCNW Presidency Goes to Dr. Ferebee

By Genevieve Reynolds

By Genevieve Reynolds

A CROSS SECTION of the Nation's leaders in Government, radio and private industry as well as women's organizations last night paid homage to 73-year-old Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, retiring president, National Council of Negro Women.

The testimonial dinner, held at the Interior Department's dining room was one of the high spots of the council's fourteenth annual meeting. At the opening session Tuesday night President Truman lauded the distinguished leader. And throughout the business sessions yesterday council members spontaneously wept as they praised their founder with words and song.

Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, and Mrs. India Edwards, executive director, Women's Division, National Democratic Committee, were among those paying tribute to Mrs. Bethune as humanitarian, educator and leader.

Other Leaders Present

AUBREY WILLIAMS, former head of the National Youth Administration, and Chester Williams, member of the Town Hall World Seminar, were others paying tribute to Mrs. Bethune, as were Dr. Frank Horne, assistant to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, and Dr. Richard V. Moore, president, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee of this city, head of Health Services at Howard University, was elected president to succeed Dr. Bethune.

Regional vice presidents elected included Mrs. Daisy George of New York City; Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Fannie Ponder of St. Petersburg, Fla.

A dramatist with a deep, melodious voice, Mary McLeod Bethune has been adviser to Government departments; consultant at the San Francisco U. N. Conference; friend of the late President Roosevelt; founder of Bethune-Cookman College and the NCWN.

Booker T. Washington Successor

MANY also regard her as the spiritual successor of Booker T. Washington. Besides being an eloquent orator, she is an equally eloquent writer. She does a weekly column for the Chicago Defender, whose publisher, John Sengstacke, was among those paying tribute to her at the testimonial dinner last night.

Born of slave parents near Maysville, S. C., in 1875, Mrs. Bethune was one of 17 children. Her elder brothers and sisters had little opportunity for education. And her chances were only slightly better, but at the age of 29 she founded what was to become the college at Daytona.

During yesterday's afternoon session council delegates adopted a resolution making all the women of Pakistan honorary life members of the NCNW. Mrs. Edith Sampson, president, Town Hall Seminar Group, said that the Pakistan women had requested the alliance when she was in that country last summer.

Resolutions passed at the afternoon session included a recommendation that the President be asked to declare December 10 Human Rights Day, and that the council work to support the President's Civil Rights legislative program.

A second resolution recommended that the council call to the attention of the Army authorities violations of the directives to eliminate segregation in the armed forces.

The council favored Federal aid to education, expansion of health services, and health insurance. More housing, and nondiscriminatory policies in housing were recommended.

The council voted to redouble its efforts to strengthen the friendship between "women of the darker races" by exchange of information. It urged control of the atomic bomb by the U. N. and that it be outlawed as an instrument of war. A vote was also taken to support the United Nations and to use "every means within the scope of mankind under the leadership of the United Nations to secure world peace."

MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Can "Ma" Bethune Really Quit

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON

With much fanfare, similar to the ballyhoo preceding a circus, the National Council of Negro Women has been all in a stew over the supposed selection of a president to succeed Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who has announced her intention to retire from the presidency.

Although "Ma" Bethune has announced repeatedly that she is both tired and in poor health, those who have worked with her for many years know that Mrs. Bethune is not made of quitting stuff.

Some years ago at a huge mass meeting in Washington, she announced her intention of retiring from the presidency of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla., which she founded.

On this auspicious occasion, she presented to the public the man whom she had selected through prayer and meditation to step into her shoes and carry on her ideals and traditions. However, a few years later there was a deep silence over the fact that the new president had been given his walking papers and Mrs. Bethune was back at the helm.

Just what happened was never made very clear, although it was understood that the new prexy's idea of de-emphasizing relgion in education ran counter to Ma Bethune's concept of how young people should be brought up in a college.

Can Be No Successor

Although there is a lot of idle talk about choosing a successor for Mrs. Bethune, everybody knows that such is an impossibility. The councl might select another president, but we cannot envision anybody's completely filling the niche which Ma Bethune occupies in American life.

The withdrawal of Ma Bethune from active life writes finis not only to a brilliant career but draws down the curtain on an era.

A philosopher has said that a person is the sum total of his experiences. Mrs. Bethune is what she is because of the peculiar circumstances out of which she evolved.

Mrs. Bethune, like Booker T. Washington, came up the hard way, working her way through college and struggling against tremendous odds in a benighted section of the country where prejudice was thick and poverty was rampant.

Influence Spreads

Out of this poor soil she not only forced flowers of tolerance to bloom, but like ripples in a pond her influence spread from Daytona Beach across the nation.

Because of a weird combination of qualities, palatable to both the ante-bellum elements of the South and the more progressive forces of the North, Mrs. Bethune has filled a niche to which no other person can succeed.

Mrs. Bethune

Mary McLeod Bethune has retired from the presidency of the National Council of Negro Women, which she founded fourteen years ago. That organization, like Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Florida, which she established in 1904 and headed until 1942, must get along henceforth without her active direction. At 74 and with half a century of arduous work behind her, she is entitled to rest.

But no one who knows Mrs. Bethune can imagine her being inactive. She always has been a doer as well as a dreamer. The number of goals she first has visioned and then laboriously achieved is legion. No other American woman of her time has been interested in a longer list of good causes or toiled more devotedly in their behalf. Her life has paralleled that of Booker T. Washington, but it has been more fruitful of immediate results. She has had the happiness of witnessing her own achievement to an extent not equaled by the sponsor of Tuskegee.

Mrs. Bethune has not served the Negro community exclusively. Her purposes have been worldwide, her objectives unlimited by any arbitrary restriction of race or creed or class. In her "retirement" she deserves the gratitude of all Americans of good will.

Mrs. Bethune Speaks At Interracial Service

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Mary McLeod Bethune, noted educator and founder of the National Council of Negro Women, was guest speaker at Riverside Church on interracial Sunday, Nov. 13.

Mrs. Bethune, who is scheduled to retire from her NCNW post this week, spoke on the great need for brotherhood and understanding between peoples. "Throughout my years I have worked hard at keeping my mind open," she told her audience.

Referring to Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter's words, Mrs. Bethune reminded the congregation that the United States represents "a confluence of people whose bond of union is their common intrinsic human qualities." Continuing to quote the noted jurist, she added, "the saga of our republic is the story of the most significant racial and religious admixture in history.

Ballot Is Road To Economic Freedom, Says Mrs. Bethune

Courier wood Jan. 1-3-49

BY WILLIAM GORDON

AUGUSTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Dr. Mary McCleod Bethune, renowned educator and president — Emeritus — of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Florida, told an assembled crowd of more than 2,000 spectators here that one sure way to obtain economic and political freedom is through the use of the ballot.

In her usual forceful and effective manner she stated that "those who don't have the use of the ballot should get it, and those who already have it should use it."

Assembled at the Charles T. Walker school here, those attending the Emancipation Services represented every phase of Augusta's Social, Civic and Community life who after joining in the Emancipation Celebration, came to pay honors to one of America's most eminent leaders and educators.

With interest strongly focused on Dr. Bethune, the real meaning of the Emancipation Celebration seemed to lose all significance as the crowd settled down to listen to one of the most forceful and dynamic speeches in the town's history.

The occasion was the 87th anniversary Emancipation Celebration under the auspices of the Lincoln League, one of Augusta's oldest and most progressive civic organizations, founded in the interest of Negro development and achievement. Each year at this time, for more than 40 years now, this organization has outlined a program in commemoration of the Emancipation Proclamation at which time the American Negro was given his freedom from slavery. Through the cooperation

Emancipation Throngs In Augusta Observe 87th Anniversary

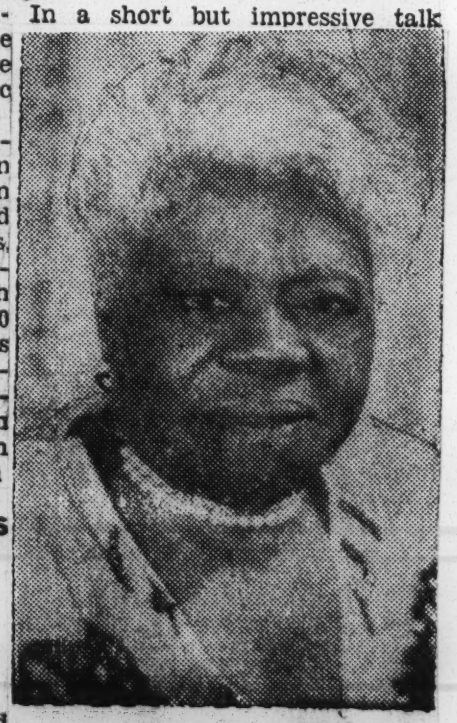
of local citizens and allied civic and community organizations the Lincoln League sponsors the Emancipation Program annually when some outstanding person of national and international prominence is delegated to speak.

Dr. Bethune, who has frequently visited Augusta, paid tribute to the development and progress of the Negro in business, education and professional life, stressing the importance of "self reliance" and the respect the race has developed for itself over a period of years. Most of her talk cited her experiences, enriched with the kind of background that has made her one of the most significant figures in the American scene.

Part of the crowd assembled at the Charles T. Walker school was turned away for lack of seating capacity. A large part of the crowd remained to stand and listen from the windows, hallways and streets.

Following the program at the Charles T. Walker School, Dr. Bethune was taken to the newly erected building of the Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Co. where she delivered a message in honor of the company's progress. The occasion was the unveiling of a plague, in dedication of the men who founded the company more than 52 years ago.

In a short but impressive talk



MRS. MARY BETHUNE

Dr. Bethune said: "I bring you a tribute of efficiency and a tribute of modern business ethics," in paying her respects to the development of what she termed a "remarkable" step forward, she told the audience that the Negro had a right to be proud of what he has achieved since Emancipation.

Touching with feeling and emotions the unveiling services opened with the singing of the "Negro National Anthem" which echoed throughout every corridor and crevice of the building.

Doctor Charlotte Hawkins Brown

The World Atlanta, Ga.

At a Testimonial Dinner, held last week in Boston and attended by Boston society folks, including financiers and educators, Dr. Frank P. Graham, the President of the University of North Carolina, paid a fitting and deserving tribute to the work and achievements of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Founder and president of the Palmer Memorial Institute, at Sedalia, North Carolina. Said Dr. Graham:

"Dr. Brown today stands out as one of the greatest educators have produced. Her school is a monument to the womanhood of America." Dr. Graham, a fellow-president in the educational leadership of North Carolina, finds Mrs. Brown to be: "A great woman, one of the greatest America has produced, regardless of race. A pioneer in the cultural training of the youth of her race, and who more than any other member of either race proved the greatest highway for interracial understanding and active goodwill."

Such was the tribute of one white southerner to a Negro southerner in a northern city and in a northern atmosphere. That is Democracy and goodwill in action. It proves, too that white men of intelligence and goodwill, working with Negroes of intelligence and goodwill, can become a potent influence in any community. Finally, it shows that the tone of our southern society need not follow the Ku Klux pattern if we exert our influence.

Extols The Late Fannie Cook As Liberal Leader

The Progressive Party issued a statement on the death of Fannie Cook, St. Louis progressive and fighter for Negro rights. According to Katherine Shryver, executive secretary of the Progressive Party: "It will not be easy for the public to get a rounded picture of Fannie Cook. After the Post-Dispatch's edition story on August 25th, in which she was correctly described as a Wallace supporter, the other edition used an innocuous story that did not mention the fact. Also, usually the Post-Dispatch editorializes over a citizen as prominent as Fannie Cook. It did not take the opportunity this time."

The statement follows: "The death of Fannie Crook has removed from the St. Louis scene a vital and progressive person. Her spirit flamed for justice, and nevver flagged. She was not patient. She knew clearly what kind of better world she wanted, and she was in a hurry to achieve it.

"She waged constant battle for civil and social rights for the Negro people, both in St. Louis and in the state.

"Fannie Cook worked hard to stir people's minds in the direction of the significant currents of her day. All her books dealt with the world she lived in, as did her every waking moment.

"She left a great deal of unfinished business which we can honor her by finishing, especially the fight for peace. She was a sponsor of the great peace conference held in New York last spring and attended it.

"We of the Progressive Party deeply appreciate her support of Henry Wallace and his crusade for peace."

Dr. Dorothy Ferebee Succeeds Bethune In Nat'l Council

With an overwhelming vote, Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee was elected to the presidency of the National Council of Negro Women in Washington on Thursday succeeding Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune. Dr. Ferebee won the election over a final field of three nominees, Atty. Edith Sampson of Chicago and Mrs. Arelia Mallory of Mississippi.

Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, the mother of twins—a boy and a girl—and head of the Health Services at Howard University will divide her time between this city and Washington.

New York members are elated to gain not only a regional vice-president — Mrs. Daisy George — but also two delegates-at-large to the executive board — Miss Dorothy Height and Atty. Eunice Hunton Carter.

Meet the President

By LOIS TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, newly-elected president of the National Council of Negro Women, brings a wealth of experience in several fields to her post as successor to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and former president of the Council.

Wife of Dr. Claude T. Ferebee, New York dentist, mother of college-age twins, and a successful practicing physician herself (she's acting director of Howard University's health service), Doctor Ferebee has also been in the forefront of movements for civic betterment for years.

Directed A.K.A. Project

Her directorship from 1935 to 1941 of the Mississippi health project sponsored by Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority brought to the project acclaim both in this country and abroad.

She was one of the founders of Washington's Southeast Settlement House in 1929 and served as its president for 13 years.

DR. FEREBEE

In Washington she is also known for her success as fund-raising chairman of the Community Chest and of the women's Washington division of the United Negro College Fund.

On the women's front, Doctor Ferebee served as tenth basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha and is still active with the sorority, serving at present on its national health committee. In NCNW she has worked in close association with Mrs. Bethune as treasurer of the Council for four years.

Society Officer

In addition, Doctor Ferebee is at present vice president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, a member of the health committee of United Community Services, vice president of the Washington Urban League, a Daughter Elk, a member of the board of directors of the Social Hygiene Society of the District of Columbia, of the board of the Washington Housing Association, and on the board of the Council of Social Agencies.

She is also a member of the committee on personal and family life of the YWCA's national board, the committee on medical education of the National Medical Association, and the National Committee on Atomic Information, and she belongs to the Women's College Alumni Club, and the Washington branch of the American Association of University Women.

Native of Virginia

A native of Virginia, Doctor Ferebee was reared in Massachusetts where she received the B.S. degree from Simmons College and the M.D. from Tufts Medical School. She interned at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington and formerly was clinical instructor in obstetrics at Howard.

Her husband, who was a major in the U.S. Army medical corps, was formerly president of the Robert T. Freeman Dental Society in Washington. He is now practicing dentistry in New York City, where the Ferebees have a home in St. Albans, L.I.

Their children, Thurston and Dorothy, are students at the University of New York.

Doctor Ferebee is the granddaughter of Mrs. Lilly Paige, who was a prominent church leader in the State of Virginia, and a grandniece of Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, president of the Women's Era Club in 1895. It was Mrs. Ruffin's call to the colored women of America which resulted in the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Muriel Rahn Among 15 to Be Honored by Women's Council

Ofro 25
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Muriel Rahn, concert and opera star, has been chosen by the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., as one of 15 outstanding women of the nation who are to be honored for noteworthy achievement during the year. Miss Rahn was cited "for her contribution in the field of music and for her meritorious service in local and national activities." She was notified this week by Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive director of the council, that a "scroll of honor" would be presented each of the honorees by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president of the NCNW on its annual honor day, Sunday, at the Council House, here. Miss Rahn will make a special trip to accept the honor in person.

Muriel Rahn

Sat. 6-18-49

The attention of the nation was focused on Miss Rahn last season when she led a "campaign" to open up operatic fields to colored artists.

She succeeded in convincing the 35-year-old San Carlo Opera Company that she could sing the title role of "Aida" and was given a performance at the Boston Opera House which drew a capacity audience of 3,000 and raves from the daily music critics, and also "wormed her way" into the Metropolitan Opera House last December to sing part of the role of "Aida" in a special performance with the Met's own stars for the benefit of AGMA, the opera and concert guild.

This summer she will sing the role in Triboro Stadium on July 9 with the Salmaggi Opera Company.

Mrs. Robeson to Travel Behind 'Iron Curtain'

Mrs. Paul Robeson, left, and Mrs. Paul Draper, as they checked in at the KLM Dutch airlines ticket counter at Idlewild airport last week before their departure for Moscow, via Prague, Czechoslovakia. The women are going to attend the council meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation in the Soviet capital, Nov. 15-20.

MRS. ROBESON PRAISES RUSSIA IN MOSCOW TALK

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (AP) — Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, wife of the American Negro singer, Paul Robeson, today spoke before women delegates from 35 countries at a session of the Russian sponsored council of the International Democratic Federation of Women. Speaking before a backdrop of a large portrait of Prime Minister Stalin, Mrs. Robeson said:

"The more we see and learn about the extraordinarily democratic activities of the great government of the U. S. S. R. and the other democratic governments of Europe and Asia, the more excited we become at the prospect of the United States importing democracy."

Mrs. Robeson said the American delegates, who include Mrs. Muriel Draper, mother of the American dancer, Paul Draper, and chairman of the Congress of American Women, would go on to a meeting of women of Asia after the Moscow conference. The congress is listed as subversive by the United States attorney general.

RALPH McGILL

'This I Remember'—By Eleanor Roosevelt

I had long been anticipating the second volume of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's story of the political years of her husband's life, and now that McCall's magazine has published the first installment of "This I Remember," I find my anticipation was not keyed high enough.

I sent an office boy out for the magazine on the day it was to appear. When he returned with it, I was sitting in my office with the shades drawn and lights not turned on. I took the magazine and intended merely to glance at a paragraph or so, and read it after work. What I did was to continue right on through with what is a rather long installment. It was not until I was done and put down the magazine that I realized the light was quite dim and that my eyes were strained from so long a use of my bi-focal lenses in the semi-darkness.

I have been a great admirer of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt from the time I first began to know and to follow her. From the very beginning one of the things which attracted me to her was the complete honesty and candor of the woman.

Person She has always been, as now, a very great lady. The people know it. It is significant how, in every sort of poll that has been taken by women's magazines, and by some of those slanted at general circulation, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has been voted the nation's outstanding woman. One of the shameful periods in our national life was that when many Americans, mostly male adults, engaged in repeating crude and often coarse stories and comments about her and her life. Later there was the hysteria of the "Eleanor Clubs," which never existed, but which should have existed, in many of our towns. There were the equally false stories about her attempting to take Negro guests to lunch in Southern hotels. I recall one in particular which concerned Nashville, Tenn., which I personally took the trouble to run down in every detail and found it to be, of course, a complete falsehood. Yet, even now, an occasional obscene letter will repeat it. There have been many unreasonable and vicious slanders of our Presidents, from the time of Jefferson on down, with those directed against Lincoln, Cleveland, Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, the most unfair and violent. But, never before has a fine and great woman been so unjustly subjected to abuse as was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Patiently and with great dignity, she has gone about her business, ignoring the buzzing gnats and the yapping of feists, understanding the bitterness of jealous men and women thwarted of great, and over-reaching ambitions, who, in their disappointment made angry statements they later regretted and could not sustain.

Honesty In writing "This I Remember," she discusses her marriage, her husband, his family and their children in a candid and honest manner which, if it came from anyone else but Eleanor Roosevelt, would seem sharply critical. Some of them seem almost indiscreet. Others are naive, with the simple forthrightness of the woman as she tries to put down exactly how the years and their events seemed to her.

Here is the story of why the Roosevelt children are what they are. It is startling to find so many of the most obvious psychological compulsions revealed. Here was the dominant mother of her husband, later the indulgent grandmother. Here was Franklin Roosevelt himself, so determined his sons would escape parental dominance, as he had not, that he actually failed them. You get the picture, although she never says so, of their mother seeing the error, but unable to do anything about it. You understand James and Elliott better after this first chapter. Their father had an inflexible rule that once they were through school they were on their own. This led them, their mother frankly says, to make the mistake of taking well-paying jobs for which they were not prepared, so they might establish their own homes. Hasty marriages, jobs which didn't last long, and no sound working up from the bottom until a job was learned, has been their lot. Here was a stern father whom they didn't understand; whom they felt was distant and cold to their needs. Their errors were played up because they were who they were. It is no wonder they were, on occasion, bitter toward their father and toward the world in general.

Posterity It is an utterly amazing book and its author, Eleanor Roosevelt, emerges in greater stature than before. She was there as a loving and devoted wife, but she was there, too, as an intelligent, seeing person with intellectual detachment enough to enable her to understand not merely her husband, and his relationship to his visitors, who went away thinking FDR agreed with them when he hadn't; with his children, his official associates and the great and obscure of the earth with whom he met.

She writes with an honest pen. It is dipped neither in honey, tar nor whitewash, but in the ink of complete integrity. There is great affection in it, but the warp and woof of it is honesty, a word one seems compelled to use very often in connection with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. She knows that she is writing for posterity; that she is the only person who could write this book; that it will be read down through the ages by historians and researchers delving into the history of America and the Roosevelt years. We can all be grateful to her for a book which will, I believe, be regarded as the most important book of our time dealing with the American scene.

MY DAY

Columnist is grateful for interesting reviews about her autobiography

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK.—Monday, November 7, was a day I will remember for a long time, as the second volume of my autobiography, "This I Remember," came out that day. Mary Margaret McBride asked me to be on her broadcast and devoted the better part of an hour to discussing it.

I am very grateful for the very interesting reviews which I have read in the Sunday papers. The one by Vincent Sheean in the New York Herald Tribune and Elizabeth Janeway's in The New York Times made me feel somewhat humble. I never expected to do work which such excellent critics would consider good.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., in The Saturday Review of Literature and Lewis Gannett and others in their columns in Monday's papers also were most kind. It would seem that I have accomplished that which I hoped could be done, but which I realized fully was a difficult task. I seem to have added something to the record which may be of value to the historians of the future.

I WAS VERY HAPPY when I heard that the Book of the Month Club had accepted "This I Remember," since I thought that meant it would have an appeal to a wide group of readers. Mary Margaret McBride seemed to think that many people would be glad of the decision made by Harper's to reprint "This Is My Story," so the two volumes can be bought together.

Of course, Miss McBride is a good and generous friend to be so interested in my book. I was happy to have John Golden come to listen to our broadcast and approve of all that we said, which included, incidentally, a mention of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children, which takes place in January, 1950.

I HAVE JUST been told that though the manuscript of my book as it appeared in McCall's did not make a mistake, there is one in the book which I hope can be corrected in future editions. In some way a slip was made in referring to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune as "the late" Mrs. Bethune.

Since she now is trying to raise large sums for her college and is most active, I am sure I could not have overlooked such a mistake.

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FIRST HAND reports of conditions in Europe, the Middle East and Far East were given to State Department officials yesterday by members of the World Town Hall Seminar. Women leaders who participated in the conference were (left to right), Mrs. Grace Hare Frye, Columbus, Ohio, of the Town Meeting Association; Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, National Council of Negro Women; Miss Anna Lord Strauss, president, National League of Women Voters; Miss Sadja Stokowski, United States National Student Association, and Dr. Althea K. Hottell, president, American Association of University Women. The seminar group will report their findings at a 12:30 p. m. luncheon today at the Washington Hotel

Mrs. Sampson Wins Hearts In India

Atty. Edith S. Sampson, one of Chicago's foremost women lawyers and civic leader, this week made international news—for the second time since she left the United States with Town Hall of the Air—when she became the toast of the Pakistan Women's association at Karachi, in India.

Mrs. Sampson, in private life Mrs. Joseph Clayton, wife of the city's noted criminal lawyer, is one of five women in the 23 persons representing nationally prominent organizations in the United States making the Town Hall air tour of principal world centers.

The Chicago lawyer made international news when she introduced the first broadcast of Town Hall world tour stops from England. This week, Walter White, writing a syndicated column for the Herald newspaper chain, pays tribute to Mrs. Sampson who he writes, by "one simple act of human sisterhood cemented a more lasting bond between East and West than a thousand pompous speeches."

ATTY. EDITH SAMPSON

Mrs. Sampson is "goodwill envoy" for the National Council of Negro Women. The incident Mr. White refers to in his recent article "Journalism in Pakistan" reports on a meeting of the Pakistan Women's association at which Mrs. Sampson was a guest. She had been asked about the status of Negroes in United States. Mr. White relates what followed this query:

".... With moving dignity Mrs. Sampson told of the uphill struggle against prejudice she and other women of her race had made and are making to achieve unrestricted opportunity. When she related that her organization had not been able to pay the $5,000 cost of the trip and that she had decided to pay the cost herself since she felt it necessary for a dark-skinned American woman to make the trip to illustrate how democracy's faults are being corrected, Begum Liaquat Ali Kahn, wife of the Prime Minister, her voice shaking with the emotion caused by Mrs. Sampson's speech, arose.

"'We, too, are poor',' she told the American, "'but the Pakistan's Association is so grateful for Mrs. Sampson's presence in our country that we want to pay for her trip.'"

"After a moment's pause, Mrs. Sampson arose to speak. 'I know one must accept with thanks a gift which is offered,' she declared.

"'So I do accept. But I want to make a gift in return, so I hereby contribute, $5,000 to the great work of the Pakistan Women's Association.'

"The two women with moisture-dimmed eyes turned instinctively toward each other and embraced — the sari-clad brown woman of Pakistan and the tailored brown of America —as the audience cheered.

"Many of us feel that one simple act of human sisterhood cemented a more lasting bond between East and West than a thousand pompous speeches."

ON SUCCESSFUL EUROPEAN TOUR—Mrs. Edith Sampson, chairman of the executive committee of the National Council of Negro Women, speaks with Walter Dowling, Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation in Vienna, during a reception at the Austrian Chancellory held in honor of thirty-two prominent Americans who visited Vienna to hold seminar discussions and make a broadcast of "America's Town Meeting of the Air."

program.

Mrs. Sampson has been making outstandingly worth-while contributions to the discussions made in various foreign countries.

While in Berlin, Germany, second stop on the world flight, Mrs. Sampson appeared on Rias, the German radio and with two other members of the party, struggled through a German language broadcast, which penetrated "The Iron Curtain."

In her discussion, Mrs. Sampson, who is a prominent Chicago attorney, pointed out that the spiriting away of Germans in Berlin by the Soviets reminded her of what happened in America a hundred years ago during slavery days. She allied herself with the cause of human rights for Germans as well as minorities back in America.

Mrs. Sampson also visited Negro troops in Berlin and saw the Negro Color Guard, famed Army outfit.

In Vienna, Mrs. Sampson was active in discussions held at the Emperor's Palace on the subject of the cultural concerns of Austria and America, pointing out that the Negro has made a definite and concrete contribution to American culture.

Atty. Sampson on Air Sept. 13 From India

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, chairman of the executive committee of the National Council of Negro Women, will be one of a panel of four speakers on the New Delhi broadcast of "America's Town Meeting of the Air," to be heard in this country Sept. 13, headquarters of the NCNW learned this week.

The broadcast will be made originally in New Delhi, India, on Aug. 17, following the arrival of Mrs. Sampson and thirty-one other prominent Americans there who are now on a world tour holding discussions with leaders of other nations and making broadcasts for "America's Town Meeting of the Air." Other participants scheduled to speak on the subject "What Are Democracies' Best Answers to Communism" are: Mrs. Renuka Ray, vice president, All India Women's Conference; W. L. Hemingway, American Bankers Association, and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, director, School of Economics, Delhi University. Moderator for the program will be George V. Denny Jr., president of Town Hall. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, is scheduled to open the New Delhi

ONE NEGRO WOMAN ON TOWN HALL'S TOUR OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS

New York (NNPA)—Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago attorney and chairman of the executive committee of the National Council of Negro Women left here June 25, abroad a Pan American Airways Stratocruiser on the first leg of a round-the-world flight with the World Town Hall Seminar to participate in Town Hall meetings in twelve foreign capitals.

Mrs. Sampson was the only colored person of a group of thirty one representing a cross section of American life who made the trip under the auspices of Town Hall, Inc., of New York. Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, was scheduled to have left with the group but it was announced at the airport that Mr. White would join the group later, possibly in Frankfort or Berlin.

Headed by George V. Denny, Jr., moderator of the Town Hall meeting, and president of Town Hall, Inc., the party will circle the globe with stops at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Ankara, Tel Aviv, Alexandria, Karachi, New Delhi Manila and Toyko.

Mrs. Terrell Honored for Rights Battle

Post Tues. 1

"MY GOOD FRIEND Susan B. Anthony referred to herself as a girl until she was 80," quipped 86-years-young Mrs. Mary Church Terrell." So I don't see why I can't call myself a girl."

Mrs. Terrell worked with Susan B. Anthony, the great suffrage leader, in the fight to give women the vote.

Sun. 10-18-49

At the age of 16, Mrs. Terrell, the only girl in a class of 40 at Oberlin College, shocked the male students by insisting on "Equal Rights for Women." To that end she proposed a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution and was roundly ridiculed by her classmates. But she has never ceased her fight for equal and human rights.

Washington

So it was fitting that the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., should recognize and express appreciation vocally for her last night at a testimonial dinner, held at the YWCA. Educators, civic and organization leaders turned out at the fete honoring Mrs. Terrell, first president of the D. C. NACW, read greetings from 43 State branches of the organization.

Among those praising Mrs. Terrell were Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, National Council of Negro Women; Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, president, Phyllis Wheatley YWCA; Mrs. Virginia Durr of the Anti-Poll Tax Committee, and Mrs. Clarence Swift of the Washington Branch, American Association of University Women. Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president, National Association of Colored Women, presided and presented a plaque to the honoree.

In response, Mrs. Terrell traced the history of the association which she helped to found. She recalled that the association grew out of a merger of two organizations in July 1896. These two were the National Federation of Afro-Women, founded 1895 in Boston, and the Colored Women's League, founded here in June, 1892.

The late Carrie Chapman Catt, suffrage leader and one of the founders of the National League of Women Voters, wrote, "There is one graduate of Oberlin that I know better and admire more than most of her fellow alumni. Mary Church Terrell, class of 1884, by exceptional ability, has brought honor to her college, her sex and her race."

After receiving B. A. and M. A. degrees from Oberlin College, Mrs. Terrell returned to speak at the college's 100th anniversary. Her alma mater not only bestowed upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, but listed her among its 100 most famous alumnae. Howard and Wilberforce Universities also gave the same honorary degree to her.

Mrs. Terretll was one of the first two women ever appointed to the D. C. Board of Education, a position she held for 11 years.

Grand Reception Given Mrs. Mary Church Terrell

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— "First Lady of the World" was the title given Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, at a reception given in her honor at the 17th and K Streets YWCA Monday night.

25 Atlanta, Ga.

After the many fine things had been said about this lovely lady who has achieved so many "firsts" in her long, 86-year-young darling, graciously arose and smilingly said, "After hearing so many nice things, one might be convinced that this Old-Girl is some good after all. My good friend Susan B. Anthony referred to herself as a girl until she was 80, I see no reason why I can't call myself a girl."

Washington

Sun. 10-18-49

The honoree is widow of the first colored judge of the Municipal court and former Board of Education member.

Sun. 10-21-49

Mrs. Terrell worked hand-in-glove with Susan B. Anthony in the fight to achieve suffrage for the wome of this country. She has been fighting for equal rights for women ever since she was 16 years old and a student at Oberlin college. There she was the only colored girl in her class of 40 but was loved, admired and respected by all. She shocked the male students when she proposed the 16th Amendment to the Constiution, and was ridiculed by her classmates.

In the 70 years which have passed since then, she has never ceased her fight for equal human rights for all peoples. Therefore, it was fitting that the National Association of Colored Women, should recognize her achievements, and her contribution, and to proclaim her worth vocally and publically before the world.

NOTABLE TRIBUTES

Among those who paid tribute to Mrs. Terrell were Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, president of the Phyllis Wheatley YMCA of Washington; Dr. Nannie H. Burrougs, president of the National Trade and Professional School; Mrs. Clarence F. Swift, American Association of University Women; Mrs. Jeanetta Welsh Brown National Council of Negro Women; Mrs. Dorothy Shay Williams of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; and Mrs. Virginia Durr of the Anti-Poll Tax Committee.

Washington

Mrs. Swift, who had been a classmate of Mrs. Terrell's "back in the dark ages" about 70 years ago, read the life of this grecious lady like an open book to the world.

Sun. 10-21-49

Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, another long time friend of Mrs. Terrell, told of her activities as a young woman in Washington in the days when there were no social agencies and no paid social workers. Mrs. Terrell was mindful of the suffering which she saw about her and organized a Colored Women's League for the purpose of doing some good to her fellowman. Therefore, she was the "first" to organize such a movement in the District of Columbia. This was in 1892. She nominated the "first" woman to serve as president of the Phyllis Wheatley Y, according to Mrs. Hamilton.

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On July 29, 1895 representatives from the Colored Women's League were invited to Boston to meet with the National Federation of Afro-American Women in an effort to unite in one solid organization.

Plans did not quite materalize in that meeting, so they met in Washington on July 14-16, 1896 and the National Association of Colored Women was formed with Mrs. Terrell elected as "first" president.

From the time of its inception, the motto of this organization has been "Lifting as We Climb" stated Mrs. Terrell.

It was Miss Burroughs who said Mrs. Terrell should be called "'The First Woman of the World' because she has stood against the world She deserves everything which can be said of her because "she has earned it every step of the way."

Mrs. Virginia Durr said when she came on the scene fighting for the rights of southern women, she soon discovered that she had done nothing, because Mrs. Terrell had waged the same fight 50 years ago.

Mrs. Fannie Douglas of Highland Beach presented Mrs. Terrell with a gift stating that she was one of the "first" to purchase a lot at Highland Beach some 57 years ago. "Lady Molly," she said "the ladies of Highland Beach honor themselves when they honor you."

Mrs. Williams presented the soror with a basket of white chrysanthemums and red roses, sorority colors of the Delta Sigma Theta. She was one of the "first" honorary members of this sorority, she said. She wrote the pledge which all of the Delta sisters must learn.

Mrs. Terrell was surrounded by flowers of every variety and color sent from all sections of the country, and messages of congratulation were read by Mrs. Mary E. C. Gregory, superintendent of the National Training Schools for Girls.

Senator William Langler (R., N. Dak.) closed his remarks with the statement: "My mother used to tell me about the 12 angels who watched over us all. I have often wondered what an angel looked like. After looking at Mrs. Terrell tonight, now I know."

A scroll from the National Association of Colored Women was presented to its "first" and honorary president by the present president, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Toledo. Many other gifts were also presented by the 14th president.

Mrs. Corinne Lowry, executive secretary of the NACW presided.

IS DR. WOODSON SERIOUS?

The Afro American Baltimore Md.

We would like to think that Dr. Carter G. Woodson had tongue in cheek this month when he accused the weekly press of perpetuating myths and propaganda in order to make money. Sat. 5-28-49

The learned historian usually treads on firm ground, sticking closely to the facts and because of this, some editors must have blinked when they read the following in an editorial headed "Keeping History Above the Level of the Myth," in the May issue of The Negro History Bulletin:

> This method of treating history has been very much encouraged by the weekly newspapers which devote columns to such myths and propaganda. The editorial staffs of these periodicals know better, but these extravagant and spectacular claims increase the sale of these journals among the ignorant and gullible element of the country. The motive is to make money. Sat. 5-28-49
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> These weeklies thus exploiting the ignorant and the gullible scarcely mention the outstanding achievements of the colored man. Knowing little or nothing of the important role of art in advancing civilization, these journals do not emphasize the fact, that according to the best scholars of the white race, the ancient Africans in the heart of the "Dark Continent" surpassed the ancient Europeans in portraying the noble and beautiful.

Had Dr. Woodson said that SOME weeklies are guilty of these practices, that would have been bad enough, but to make a blanket indictment such as this is a gratuitous insult to some of us.

At this very moment, this newspaper is publishing portions of the Arna Bontemps book, "Story of the Negro," in an effort to acquaint the reading public with many little-known facts about the race.

Years ago it published a series of articles about colored men who have served in Congress and every week publishes some information of historical significance.

Then, too, our newspapers are printing today the history of tomorrow and much of the information which Dr. Woodson has gathered was published originally in newspapers such as this. Sat. 5-28-49

As a historian, Dr. Woodson certainly knows the danger of generalizing from one or two isolated instances. We'd like to think that he wrote with tongue in cheek, otherwise, he's guilty of the same offense of which he accuses our newspapers.